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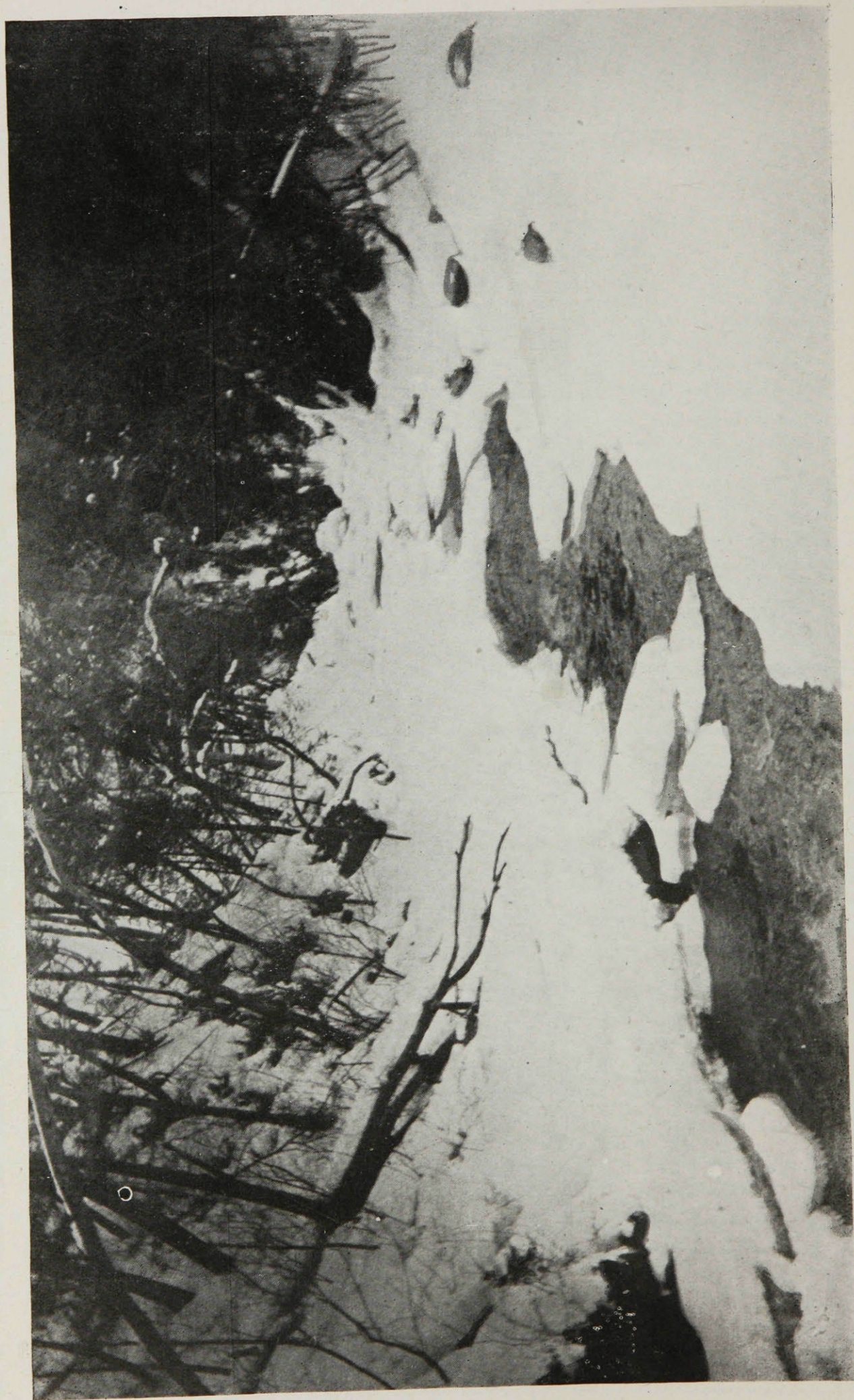
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A WINTER SCENE,



# Farm Accounts

Which Part of my Farm is the Best Source of Income?

A. H. Clark.

Now that farmers are being advised and entreated to put their best efforts forth for the raising of certain stocks and crops for the mutual benefit of the community and themselves, a few words on the above subject may not be out of place.

So far, there has not been devised any system of bookkeeping which can be recommended as a standard one for farmers, and it has been argued that the time for such is not yet ripe. Be that as it may, there are several methods sufficiently elementary in character to be grasped by the average man which would enable him to decide the above question without the spending of very much time or the possession of any special training in Bookkeeping. One can readily understand the disinclination of the farmer to spend time in figuring and writing after the physical exertions which his daily routine often calls for, but when he realises, as he eventually will do, that tilling the soil is as much a business as that of the merchant or storekeeper, and that an analysis thereof is just as important, he will neither be slow to avail himself of methods which he can understand, nor look upon the amount of time occupied as wasted.

Stores and other large commercial houses have a very close system to enable them to arrive at departmental profits and losses. Such businesses carry in stock lines for the convenience of the public and they are treated accordingly

in matter of time and expense. It seems logical, therefore, that if concerns where so many sources of revenue are at hand deem such a course necessary, a farmer whose field of operations is much more limited could, with advantage, give some attention to the matter.

For general purposes the chief points for consideration are the time occupied on various jobs by both men and horses, and the number of hours machinery was in use. This may at first sight, appear a rather formidable task to one not frequently using the pen, but it is not so, and beyond the noting down as the day passes of how it is spent, there is little in it. Further, in the course of a few weeks some of the work, such as chores, can be eliminated as experience will act as a sufficient guide for future purposes and charges can be entered up at convenience.

The following wages table may be found useful as a reference:

| Rate per Month. | Per Week. |
|-----------------|-----------|
| \$15.00         | \$3.46    |
| 16.00           | 3.69      |
| 17.00           | 3.92      |
| 18.00           | 4.15      |
| 19.00           | 4.38      |
| 20.00           | 4.62      |
| 25.00           | 5.77      |
| 30.00           | 6.92      |
| 35.00           | 8.07      |
| 40.00           | 9.23      |

or, for every dollar per month add 23 cents if the rate is between the figures given in the scale.

*Example.*—If a man works 70 hours during the week and his wage is \$30 per month, the per hour rate is 9.9 cents. If 24 hours out of the 70 had been taken up with the cows the charge against the herd for the week would be  $9.9 \text{ cents} \times 24 = \$2.38$ .

The labor of the owner and his family must be valued according to the ideas of the farmer and **charged in the same manner**. Board should also be charged up, although it may be necessary to wait until the end of the half year to find a near enough rate to charge per head, and this should be dealt with on the same basis as labor.

For the cost of your working horses, take their average inventory value and calculate what the money would return if invested at current rates of interest. To this add the cost of their keep and find the hour rate as for labor. If a horse works outside, credit should be duly given for the amount so earned in order to show their true cost to the farmer, but it should not be considered when arriving at the hour rate for the Farm Entries.

Every farmer endeavouring to keep accounts would, of course, feed his stock systematically and be able to tell at the end of a week or month the quantities consumed by the various herds. Take the Hay Account as an example. This would be *debited* with the cost of all time and material spent in connection therewith, also use of ground occupied according to the value of the farm. At the end of a week or month the Hay Account would be *credited* with the *market value* of the quantities fed to the cows, horses or other stock and these animals would be *debited* with such sums and thus would the profit or loss on the Hay Account be determined.

Those who wish to go minutely into

the question of which stock or crop pays best should always remember to give due credit where credit is due and vice versa. If the pigs have been charged up with some feed and a portion is borrowed for the use of some other stock, give the pigs credit and stick it on to the borrower. Put a value on your pasture, pay for its use by debiting them. Electric lighting, rent, taxes and insurance on the buildings occupied by animals, divide up into floor space and apportion the charge. Find the income from your garden and orchard, debiting them with the time and seed and crediting them with the produce sold or used in the house. When saving your potatoes for seed, give the potato crop due credit at market value. In short, keep a strict track of every item and put it on the left or right hand side of the account, as the nature demands, and you will do right.

If an invoice is obtained at the time goods are bought it is the better course for as soon as the goods are weighed and checked the debits can be made right away, and the matter closed.

When the farm furnishes supplies, credit the crop on stock and debit the household expenses *at market prices*.

I have thought out a simple sheet system which may suit the purposes of the farmer. One could be used for all live stock, a second for all crops, and a third for sundry items such as household expenses, personal expenses, farm supplies for house, cash at bank, etc.

Get the children interested, and let them rule the sheets. The matter of farm accounts in some large agricultural countries is receiving much attention and possibly those who have the welfare of Canada at heart in agricultural matters have it in mind that the younger generation shall be taught a subject





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## Editorial

### THE NEW MAGAZINE BOARD.

The Magazine with this issue is in the hands of a new Board. The problem of securing a competent Magazine Board has been even greater than ever this year, owing to the continued depletion of our ranks here at College. Even though our numbers are small and the possibilities of supplying our readers with material of a high standard are less, yet we will try to direct our efforts along those lines which eight years of experience seem to have justified. In

common, we are anxious to keep our Magazine in closer human touch with our readers.

It seems to have been customary for each new Magazine Board to devote considerable Editorial space to what might be termed "plans for their term of office." The present board is a respecter of traditions, and only asks that our critics be lenient.

We congratulate the retiring Board on their success, and thank them for their kind assistance and advice in piloting us through this, our first issue.

### CONSERVATION.

“Help win the war by conservation!”

This saying is the gist of an enormous amount of discussion, argument, and exhortation being carried on to-day. Let us examine the above slogan and endeavor to find out several things about it.

What is the meaning of the word conservation? Conservation in the broadest sense implies neither waste of a product grown nor the waste of the forces and conditions which make high production possible. In its narrower sense in connection with the war it means prevention of the waste of certain products, particularly foodstuffs like wheat, meat and oats, in order that a greater amount of these products be put to their best use in the best place, viz., in sustaining the soldiers of the Empire and the Allies fighting in various parts of the world. The whole field of action which this word covers will be one of the greatest factors in the winning of the war.

The next question is: Why is conservation of such importance? The answer is, that on account of the gradual exhaustion of food in the world through the depletion of man-power engaged in productive pursuits, it is becoming increasingly necessary to husband and save what products we have and are producing in order to prevent the enervation of our Allies and ourselves through want of the proper necessities of life. We cannot increase our production through increased acreage

because we have not the labor necessary to carry this out; hence the only way is by conservation. This makes it evident that if we do not conserve there is a great probability that we shall suffer from famine at home and defeat abroad.

The third and most practical question is: How can we conserve? Measures of conservation can be taken both by the public and by the government of our country. The former may practice economy in countless ways, but particularly in the saving of and discrimination in using foodstuffs and in using their energy to the greatest benefit of the country. Specific information is not necessary here, for almost every newspaper and periodical is teeming with advice of more or less value. The Government, on the other hand, should take steps to aid and even to enforce measures of conservation, and in many ways it is doing this at the present time. Legislation along such lines as registration of all man power in the country, removal of tariff on farm machinery, closing of non-essential occupations, etc., is what is needed. It is the duty of the people to economize—each individual in his own way, and it is the duty of the government to supplement their efforts.

Summarizing the whole we find that conservation in its present day meaning, importance, and application is one of the weightiest words we meet with to-day. We cannot get away from the fact that we must conserve our products to preserve our armies, our Allies, and ourselves. The best way to serve the Empire without going to the front is to conserve, and this phase of service will be one of the largest stones in the foundation of victory.

*PRESENT NEEDS IN  
AGRICULTURE.*

THE call of greater production of war necessities has been sent far and near; it is on every lip and has become the general topic of the day. The call has been taken up by every branch of agriculture; efforts have been made and results have been obtained. We are not satisfied with mere results—what we are striving for is to double our production, and when that is accomplished we should strive to double it again.

This is where the difficulties begin to arise. Is there sufficient capital in the farming community to enable us to strive for such big results? We believe there is. The way in which all classes in the country are spending proves this. It seems as though we do not as yet fully understand the meaning of the word economy. We hear also the cry against the High Cost of Living, but judging from appearances there are a great many if not the majority who are not denying themselves anything in the way of decreasing living expenses.

Perhaps the two great insufficiencies Canadian farmers are suffering from at the present time are lack of labor, and lack of business management.

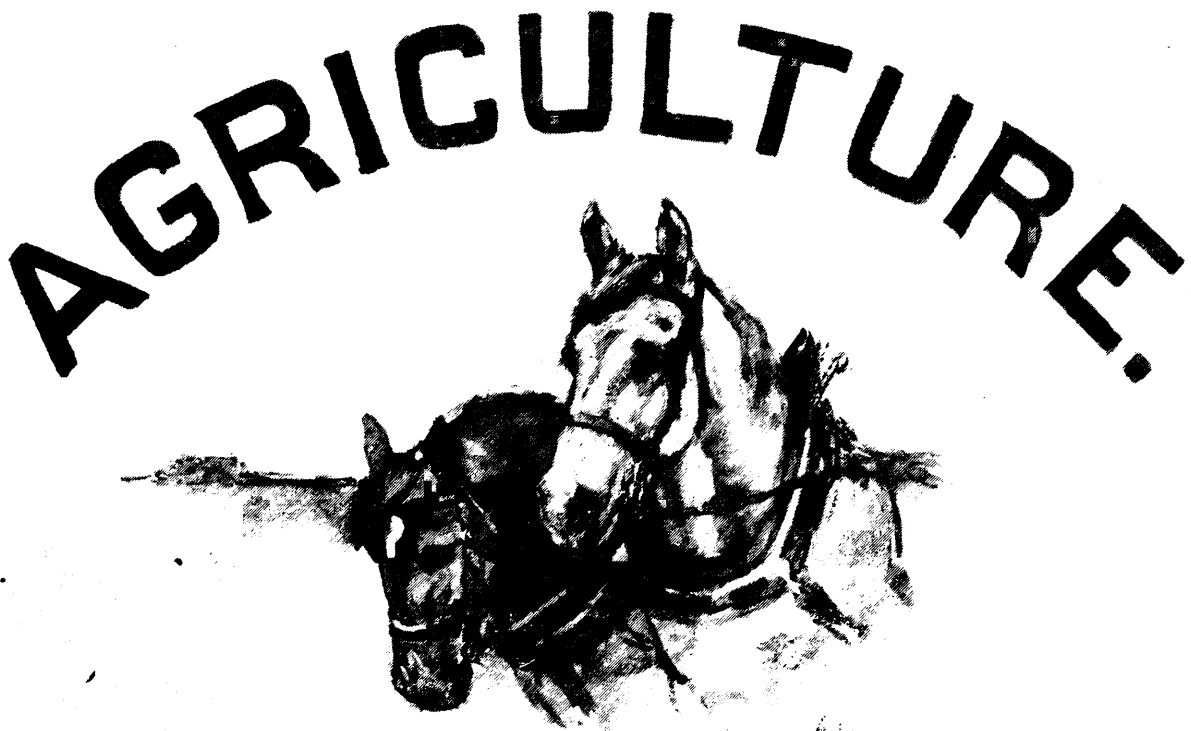
The great call from France has taken from our farms many of our able-bodied young men. Others are engaged in munition manufacture or other essential war products. The difficulties of obtaining suitable farm labor are increasing and tend to discourage our farmers who are being continually urged to greater production.

Business management in farming is needed, needed more than ever if we are to utilize some of this unskilled labor which we are calling for. Every farm requires a certain amount of skilled labor, higher skilled in a great many ways than in any other business.

Two great needs in our campaign for increased farm production require immediate improvement. One is more intense farming; in other words—more labor concentrated on smaller areas, or more attention paid to details by which waste can be eliminated. Another form of management which may in this crisis be profitably adopted is to more greatly utilize our best, more improved, and more easily tilled fields, even if to do so requires the disturbing of a rotation. The return of normal conditions in two or three years will then enable us to continue our rotations as before. This year's requirements are crops which will with the least delay supply the greatest amount of human nutrition.







## The Hog Cafeteria

A. E. McLaurin, B.S.A.

THE self-feeder system of feeding hogs has been in use for some time, but during recent times a variation of this system has been brought forward and advocated by various investigators. The names applied to this new method are the Free Choice Feeding, or Cafeterial feeding, and the names are in themselves an explanation of the system.

The principle underlying the use of the cafeteria is that hogs can choose the feeds which will give best results better than mere man can choose and mix feeds for them. In the ordinary self-feeder the feeds are mixed according to the judgment of the man in charge and the hogs are allowed free access to the mixture. But in the cafeteria system a variety of feeds is supplied to

all of which the hogs have free access, and thus they have the privilege of selecting the feed they want at any time and in any quantity. In other words, they get "what they want when they want it." The idea once prevailed that a hog was always a hog and would make a hog of himself in regard to eating, if he got the chance. But, although some other animals will kill themselves by over-eating, the self-feeder and hog cafeteria have demonstrated that the hog has a nicety of selection of feeds that bids fair to make the cafeteria a success.

One of the strongest advocates of free choice feeding of hogs is John M. Evvard, of the Iowa Experimental Station. He has carried on a large number of experiments during the last few

years, and is very enthusiastic over the results obtained. Corn and tankage formed the basis of the meal ration in Mr. Evvard's experiments. In some tests mineral matter in various forms was tried out. In all cases the various lots of hogs were accorded similar treatment except that some lots were hand fed, others were fed on the ordinary self-feeder plan, and others on the free choice system. Mr. Evvard found that much better results could be obtained when the free choice hogs had pasturage available. Alfalfa, blue grass, and rape pastures are recommended for this purpose.

Space will not permit of a complete presentation of Mr. Evvard's findings, but one or two of his statements may be quoted.

"The free-choice pigs out-gained all the other groups."

"After 100 days of feeding the free choice pigs out-weighed all the others, indicating that the ration the pigs themselves selected, was superior, when physiologically measured by the growth made, than the man selected and man standardized stereotyped and mixed rations."

Experiments conducted at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa show results in favor of free choice feeding. At Macdonald College we have run one experiment with the cafeteria method. One cannot rely too much on the results of a single experiment, but the results obtained in this particular experiment

seem to coincide fairly well with those obtained in other places. Two lots of pigs were chosen, four in each lot; one lot was hand-fed while the other was self-fed in the cafeteria style. The meal mixture for both lots contained corn, barley (both ground), shorts and tankage. The meal was contained in separate hoppers in the cafeteria and in the case of the hand-fed lots it was mixed and supplied dry. Fresh water was kept before the hogs at all times. The hand-fed hogs gained 468 lbs. in 112 days, each pound of gain costing 7.69 cents. The cafeteria hogs gained 526 lbs. in 107 days, each pound of gain costing 6.3 cents.

One should not get the idea that the cafeteria or self-feeder is of advantage for all classes of swine. Generally speaking it has its greatest advantage when used for fattening purposes. Breeding stock and young pigs will do better when hand-fed, because, for such stock, quick and heavy fleshing is not what is required. The advantage of the cafeteria or self-feeder in finishing hogs for market does not lie in its economy, as far as cost per pound of gain goes, but rather in lessening labor and in making a shorter finishing period, less time being required to finish hogs on either the ordinary self-feeder or cafeteria. The experiments carried on so far show a slightly smaller cost per pound gain for cafeteria fed pigs, and this saving, along with the saving in labor and time, is worth consideration.



## The Clydesdale in Chateauguay County

AS the name indicates, one would think that Chateauguay is an entirely French settled county, but this is not so, as practically one-half the population is of Scotch descent, and that is why the Clydesdale horse is "the horse" of the county. The Clydesdale was imported by Scotch settlers shortly after the breed was first known, and at that time obtained a foothold which can never be broken. The French inhabitants of the county are gradually breeding into high-class Clydesdales, as they have seen the progress made in the business by their Scotch friends. Many other draft breeds, and also several animals of the light breeds have been introduced, but none of them have proved a permanent success in the county.

In the introduction of the Clydesdale into Chateauguay County, only animals of the best breeding were selected, and imported, as is indicated when we trace back the pedigrees of some individuals. The horses imported trace back, in almost every case to the most noted families that existed in the first days of the Clydesdale. Just to show the truth of this, let us consider the history of a few of the most important horses brought into the county in the last thirty years: Lawrence Again, 2,047, was imported in 1892, and kept for several years in the county. His name often appears on pedigrees of various horses in the county at the present time. This horse traces back to Prince of Wales, one of the horses responsible for the high quality of the present day Clydesdale. A few years

later a horse called Durward Lily was imported, whose great grand sire was Darnley, another horse of much the same character as Prince of Wales. About the year 1900, The Rejected was imported. This horse was undefeated in the large show rings for several years. After him came a son of Baron's Pride, Called Baron Silloth; he did exceptionally well as a breeder and in the show-ring. Bowhill Baron, another son of Baron's Pride, was next to be imported, but he did not remain long in the county. He was sold to the British Columbia Government shortly after he was imported to advance Clydesdale breeding there. The last horse I am going to mention is Sir Spencer, a son of Sir Hugo, and one of the best horses that ever crossed the water. He came to Chateauguay County several years ago. He was a winner at the large fairs in Scotland and kept up his reputation when he came to Canada. He took the championship prize at Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Ormstown and Valleyfield for several years in succession, and also won for get of sire wherever shown. This horse died at the Ottawa Exhibition in 1916, his death leaving a gap in Clydesdale circles which will be hard to fill. He left behind him a show-ring and breeding record which is difficult to equal as is shown by the progeny left in the county and also scattered over Canada. Of the six above mentioned sires, every one of them traces back to the two remarkable horses Darnley and Prince of Wales. This explains the type and quality seen in the county at the present time.



There are many breeders of Clydesdales in the county at present, and although the majority of the farmers only go into grade Clydesdale breeding, they breed for the best. In the showing it is a common sight to see classes of twenty animals lined up at the county fair, and every one of them a credit to the county and to the breed.

These show animals are also the best of breeders and workers, because the farmers do not believe in keeping a good mare in show shape the year round.

Much of the success is due to line breeding, which is carried on to some extent in the county, especially in the last few years. In this phase of breeding work we breed for: A good foundation, or in other words, a horse with

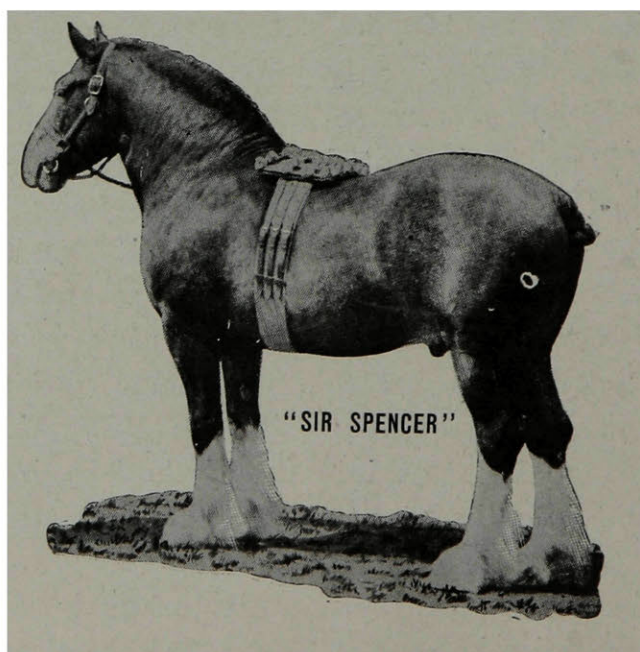
good feet and legs, which constitutes style and action. After we get the foundation we want size and quality, or as the old Scotch groom used to say—

Feet, fetlocks and feather;

For tops may come,

But bottom never.

At the present time there is a surplus of horses in the county as in other parts of Canada. This slump in the business has not made a slump in breeding, because the farmers know that there will be a good market in the near future for their high class horses. The county is known all over the American continent as being foremost in breeding Clydesdale horses and dairy cattle, and by breeding, feeding and weeding, we are going to uphold the reputation.—  
J. E. N., '20.



## The Canadian Berkshire

The Berkshire varies somewhat in type, depending upon different conditions of feed and management and upon the market demands of the locality in which the animals are bred. In Canada two distinct types may be recognized; the fat or lard type, and a stronger boned and more rangy animal which conforms to a considerable extent to the standards set for the bacon hog. It is this latter type which might, for ordinary purposes, be called the Canadian Berkshire.

This Canadian Berkshire is the outcome of the market demands of this country. Canadian packers demand hogs of a type suitable for the production of Wiltshire sides. There are certain breeds of swine, such as the Yorkshire and Tamworth which are especially suitable for this particular market, and it is largely due to the competition with these so-called bacon breeds that this Canadian type of Berkshire has been brought about. Although there are herds of swine in Canada to-day made up of the smooth, fine boned, short-sided, heavy shouldered, thick, fat hog, the best breeders are selecting animals which are longer in the leg and side and lighter in the shoulder and hams; all characteristics which are especially noticeable in the bacon hog.

Although this latter type of Berkshire exhibits considerable bacon form, it is not as well adapted to the production of a first-class Wiltshire side as are the strictly bacon breeds. It is really an outcome or a modification of the fat hog, and the heavy shoulder, neck, and hams, peculiar to this particular type

are still present to a certain extent, and it also lacks in many instances in length of side. Although there are many really first class Wiltshire sides the product of the Berkshire, it is the exception rather than the rule. It must be said, however, that Berkshires have given a good account of themselves in the market classes at many of our leading shows, and in competition with other breeds.

Although they are not quite so well suited for the bacon trade as are some of the other breeds, yet the Berkshires are extremely popular throughout the country. The average farmer raising a few hogs, looks for an animal that is attractive, and one that will mature rapidly and make the best use possible of the feed consumed. These requirements are all satisfied to a greater or less extent in the Berkshire hog.

As a rapid grower the Berkshire ranks high, and its early maturing characters are well recognized. Few breeds can rival it as an easy feeder, and admirers of the breed claim great things for it in this respect. As a grazer, the Berkshire has few, if any, rivals and does particularly well when fed on pasture.

These are all well recognized characters of the Berkshire breed as a whole and the Canadian Berkshire which conforms to a considerable extent to the requirements of the Canadian bacon trade, is a type which is of considerable importance in this country, and one that is worthy of careful consideration by anyone going into the hog-raising industry.—A.W.P., '20.

## War-time Poultry Feeding

By M. A. JULL, B.S.A.

THE complicated features of the present food situation have placed the Canadian poultry industry in a peculiar position, inasmuch as eggs and poultry meat are required in enormous quantities for home consumption as substitutes for the regular meats in the human diet, and on the other hand, wheat, which has always been considered the staple article of diet in the poultry ration, is also required for exportation for the human populations of Allied countries. In other words, wheat has been considered the principal factor in egg production but wheat is also a staple article of consumption in the human diet.

The Allied countries need all the wheat that Canada can export, and the sole question is not whether it is more economical to feed wheat for the production of eggs and poultry meat to be used as substitutes for red meats, which in turn are demanded for export. Since an adequate supply of wheat seems to be of more immediate need to the Allied countries than beef and bacon, the proper course seems to be to despatch the maximum quantities of wheat at the earliest opportunity and the principal question then becomes the most economical use of substitutes for wheat in poultry rations.

The proposed elimination of all grades of milling wheat from the poultry rations affects the scratch rations in particular. It is apparent that the proposed action on the part of the Food Controller is quite justified in view of the great need of wheat among the Allied countries. For poultry keepers in this country, the feeding problem has become a perplexing one, inasmuch

as we have relied to a great extent upon wheat as the basic part of all poultry rations. Relative to poultry rations Canada is in quite a different situation than the United States, where corn has long been the principal grain used. If we could be assured of a reasonable supply of corn at a reasonable price, our feeding problem would be greatly simplified. Up to the present, however, we are not sure of an adequate supply of corn. At the same time, economy in feeding the laying stock is essential, and farmers and poultrymen are only too glad to do whatever is in the best interests of the great cause. One of the important features in war-time poultry feeding is the gradual elimination of non-producers. Farmers and poultrymen for the past two or three years have been selecting their fowls more rigidly and have been culling out the profitless birds. This is one good feature of our poultry industry.

Since it is desirable that we eliminate milling wheat from our poultry rations at least to the extent of 25 per cent. of the scratch ration, we must use suitable substitutes. Substitutes for milling feed include:—Feed-wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and corn. Feed-wheat is available, but poultry producers must use judgment in the purchase of same, as certain grades of feed wheat are apt to run low in feeding value. Good plump oats make an excellent poultry feed, whereas poor oats having a high percentage of hull should be used very sparingly.

Barley is also a good feed, and can be used with moderation, particularly



if it is boiled. Buckwheat could be used to a limited extent, but buckwheat and barley alone cannot be expected to produce eggs, contrary to the common practice among many farmers. Corn is one of the best substitutes for milling wheat and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made on the part of the Government to move the needed supplies from the United States market. We have been assured by the Food Controller's interests in the United States that there is plenty of corn for us, providing the transportation problem can be so arranged as to affect its movement. On the other hand, we learn that much of the corn crop is still in the fields, unhusked, and that a great majority of the corn which has been husked is running high in moisture content. It is to be feared from the information we have at hand that much of the corn crop will be wasted, since samples of corn have run as high as 37 per cent moisture. The transportation problem in Canada has become very complicated, and it would seem as though it would require considerable time before we can reasonably expect an adequate supply of corn on the Canadian market.

The need for adequate supplies of eggs and poultry meat is so great that it is very urgent that farmers and poultrymen use every economy in feeding. It is better to keep no birds at all than to feed them poorly. Under a good method of feeding, however, good egg production can be obtained, and for the scratch ration feed-wheat along with oats should constitute the principal part of the ration. Boiled barley and buckwheat may be added occasionally to give variety. As soon as corn is available it should be used as much as possible.

In addition to the scratch rations the mash rations can be cheapened considerably. Wheat screenings are available on the market at the present time, and can be purchased through the Provincial Government. These should be used as freely as possible, grinding them and mixing them with other ground grains to make the wet and dry mash rations. We have cheapened our mash rations by using the following:—

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Ground wheat screenings..... | 4 parts |
| Bran . . . . .               | 2 "     |
| Crushed oats . . . . .       | 2 "     |
| Beef scraps . . . . .        | 2 "     |
| Middlings . . . . .          | 1 part  |
| Cornmeal . . . . .           | 1 "     |
| Charcoal . . . . .           | 1%      |

This makes a well balanced ration, and the substitution of the ground wheat screenings for a good part of the cornmeal and middlings, as formerly used, cheapens the ration considerably.

Farmers are in a good position to supply their fowls with the required amount of green food in the form of mangels, turnips, well cured alfalfa or clover hay, or if none of these are available then sprouted oats may be used. It has become very urgent that farmers and poultrymen in general should make the best possible use of all waste products around the farm. Table scraps, waste soup, garbage in general and other materials should be incorporated in the wet mash ration. It is expected that our profits in egg production will be greater than last year, in view of the high prices prevailing for eggs. Heretofore Quebec has annually imported enormous quantities of eggs and dressed poultry. We must all help Quebec to feed herself as well as others.

## Why not Grow Fall Rye?

AT the present time the question arises how are we to feed our army on the field, our less fortunate brethren across the sea, and ourselves. It isn't a case of feeding them luxuries, but what they need is good, staple, energy-producing food. The foods that answer these requirements best, and can be produced easiest are *wheat, pork and beans*. Just now there is a campaign in progress throughout the Dominion for an increase in the production of these necessary commodities. It is safe to say that under present conditions it is possible to increase the production of these foods on nearly all farms in this province. There are, however, some farms in many parts of the Province, where the production of wheat is not possible, owing to adverse climatic and soil conditions. On these farms it may be possible to increase the hog and bean production, but the question arises: How can the farmers of these districts and on these farms help increase the wheat exports to our Allies? The only way it can be done under these conditions, is to grow substitutes for wheat. These substitutes can be used in Canada, thus making it possible to export more wheat.

In selecting substitutes, we ask ourselves what cereals approach wheat most closely, in composition, in ease of cultivation, and in yields? Which of these substitutes will grow profitably under conditions where wheat will not thrive? The only cereal which answers to all these desirabilities is fall rye. Wheat flour only has the property in common with rye flour of forming a dough when mixed with water which on leavening and baking produces a porous bread.

In growing rye only the fall varieties should be grown. The following experiment carried on at Macdonald College shows that fall rye is the heaviest yielding grain grown and also that spring sown rye is the poorest one grown, and should be avoided.

*Yield of Grain per Acre for Average of Six Years.*

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Crop:                      |            |
| Fall rye . . . . .         | 3,330 lbs. |
| Fall wheat (approximately) | 2,800 "    |
| Barley . . . . .           | 2,663 "    |
| Oats . . . . .             | 2,122 "    |
| Spring Wheat (approx.)...  | 2,100 "    |
| Spring Rye . . . . .       | 1,568 "    |

After reading these results, one asks oneself, if this is so, then why not grow rye exclusively? There are several reasons why this should not be done. In the first place there is more money in wheat, even with a smaller crop, where it can be grown. Secondly, rye contains a lower percentage of protein than does wheat. Lastly, the value of wheat does not lie solely in its superiority in sustaining life as it does in its greater palatability and attractiveness and greater variety of forms which can be made therefrom. This insures a better market for wheat than for rye. This last reason, in war times, is one which should be overlooked, as the interest of the few cannot and should not be subverted to that of the many, and as it is also the duty of all good citizens to eat what is good for them and not what they fancy.

These reasons, for not growing rye exclusively, should not prevent those farmers who cannot grow wheat from growing rye. Wheat cannot be grown on a light sandy soil. It requires a

heavier soil. Rye can be grown profitably on a light sandy soil. It has often been called the "Grain of Poverty" because it will produce a fair crop on land too poor for other cereals to grow on. As far as climate is concerned, rye is very hardy, standing severe winters better than will wheat. It does not seem especially influenced by hot weather.

In growing rye, no elaborate preparation of the seed bed is required. The preparation should be similar to that given to a crop of fall wheat. The easier the plowing the better. If possible, this should be done about the middle of July.

As it is necessary to have a growth of at least six to eight inches before the frost enters the ground and the winter sets in, seeding should be done about the first of September. If the growth is more than six to eight inches, pasturing off may be necessary. This practice decreases the yield, but if left un-pastured the crop would be smothered out.

Experiments in seeding show that rye sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre gives the best results.

Rye may be put to many uses. The grain may be ground to flour for bread making purposes. It may be used for pasturing purposes, as a hay crop, and as a green manure. In this article stress is laid on the production of rye for bread making purposes only.

In Russia most of the bread consumed is rye bread. It is safe to say that there are many peasants in Russia who do not know what white bread tastes like. Yet as a class of people, it does not seem that this has affected their physical development to any extent.

The world's rye production in 1913 was:

|                         | Bushels.    |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Russia. . . . .         | 880,000,000 |
| Germany . . . . .       | 373,000,000 |
| Hungary . . . . .       | 57,000,000  |
| France . . . . .        | 54,000,000  |
| United States . . . . . | 36,000,000  |
| Canada . . . . .        | 24,000,000  |

With the possibilities we have of growing fall rye, I do not see why the production of rye could not be increased considerably. The farmer who grows this rye will not only reap high profits, but will also be doing his "bit" for the Empire.—N. K., '19.

## Plant Breeding at Central Experimental Farm

During the summer of 1917, it was the privilege of the writer to be employed in the Plant Breeding Division of the Central Experimental Farm, and the purpose of this short article is to give a brief resumé of the work being carried on there. Some of the vegetable crops that work has been done with are peas, corn, tomatoes, and beans; while some of the fruits are

apples, gooseberries, strawberries and melons.

Last summer there was quite a large area devoted to peas. Several crosses were grown and tested out for the first time. Some gave very promising results. The object of the crosses was to get a pea of excellent quality and high yield. The Grades variety gives a high yield but the peas are of

only fair quality, while the English Wonder, or McLean's Advancer, on the other hand, gives a rather low yield of excellent peas. The advantage that would most likely be gained by crossing these two varieties can be easily seen. A number of varieties were grown for selection work. The three best plants out of one hundred (or one hundred and fifty in some cases) were chosen for seed, to be sown next year. The selection work goes on indefinitely until a strain that is uniform and superior to the old strains is obtained.

There has been in the past, and still is, a great deal of work being done on sweet corn. Corn is a wind pollinated plant, and therefore it is necessary to isolate the varieties one wishes to cross from all other varieties or strains. This fact makes the work somewhat difficult as it is sometimes hard to obtain an ideal situation. One of the most important varieties that has been obtained in the last few years is the Early Malcolm. It is the earliest variety that has so far been obtained at Ottawa.

Tomatoes have also received attention in the past. By careful selection a new variety has been developed, which is known as the Alacrity. This variety is very early and gives an immense yield of large red fruit. A large number of crosses have been made but none of them have been tested long enough to give reliable results.

Under our present conditions beans is a very paying crop and should therefore be important. A considerable amount of crossing and selection has been done to secure a variety that is rust resistance. To a large extent the work has been successful. Some very promising strains of the Red Valentine variety are being tested.

In testing the above vegetable crops one does not meet with the same difficulty as in crossing small fruits and tree fruits. In crossing these fruits it is necessary to wait a number of years for the first fruits to appear. After waiting all these years the cross may be found to be worthless.

Last summer a new cross of gooseberries came into fruit. The cross was between the large sweet English gooseberry (*Ribes Grossalaria*) and our small native one, (*Ribes oxyacanthoides*). The object was to secure a berry that had the size and quality of the English variety and the hardiness of our native one. Some of the strains seem to be very good in regard to size and quality, but they have not been tested for hardiness as yet.

Improvement work is also being done with strawberries. Several cultivated varieties have been crossed on our native species (*Fragaria virginiana*.) The object was to get the flavor of the native species and the size of the cultivated variety. Some of the strains show good prospects for the future.

A little work has been done on muskmelons or cantaloups, but this work has been carried on to such a limited extent that there have not been any important results obtained yet.

There is a great deal of improvement work to be done on Horticultural crops. The breeding work can be done at Experimental Stations, while the testing can be done best by amateur horticulturists. Each amateur horticulturist grows the crops he prefers and gives it much closer attention than the commercial horticulturist can. He thus produces better and purer strains.

J. W. S., '20.



## The Melon Industry

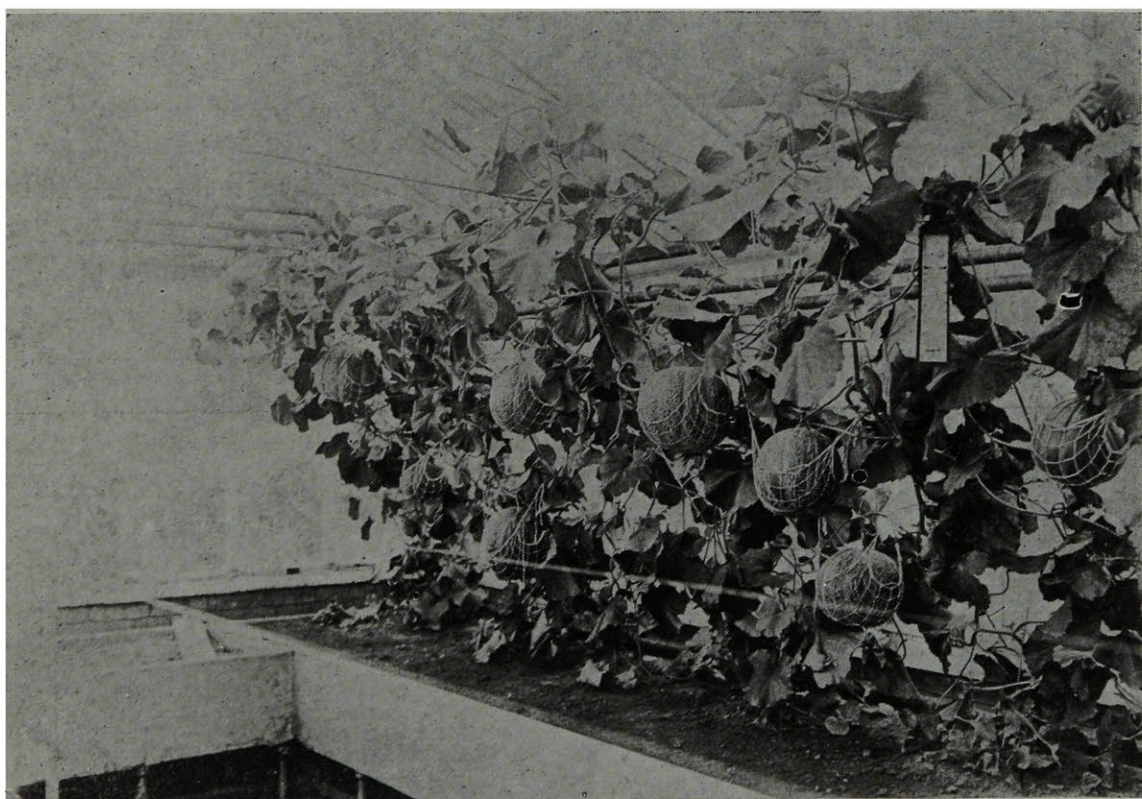
Prof. T. G. Bunting.

THE culture of melons during the past twenty-five years has developed tremendously and has become a highly specialized business, usually handled by men who are experts. At the present time the car shipments in the United States amount to over 20,000 per year and in addition many are marketed by growers direct to the retailers and consumers in most of the towns and cities in the East.

Certain sections of the country, due

and two men who may be said to be pioneers in their culture have developed strains bearing their names, DeCarie and Gorman. These men have received returns as high as \$200 per acre, and melons of these strains have sold at \$300 or more a-piece on many occasions.

The Montreal Melon is probably the largest variety grown. Specimens of 20 lbs. are not uncommon and one weighing 34 lbs. was exhibited at the Pan-



to soil and climatic conditions, have become very important melon centres; Rocky Ford in Colorado, the Imperial Valley in California, New Jersey, several sections in Michigan, and in Canada the Niagara district and Essex County in Ontario are among the more important centres.

The Island of Montreal has long been celebrated for its "Montreal" melons

American Exhibition in Buffalo. In appearance it is almost perfect in form, well netted, and attractive and as it commences to "yellow" with ripeness its aroma is particularly pleasing and tempting.

No one has followed DeCarie and Gorman successfully in the culture of these melons during the past six or eight years, with the result that it is



difficult to obtain first-class specimens on the market in quantity. In fact, the present melons offered are distinctly inferior in quality to those produced by the two pioneers, although they still retain much of their fine appearance.

The reason that they are not more largely grown is probably due to the fact that an expensive equipment of sash and hotbeds and a large amount of manure is required for their successful culture. Also the present growers have not probably taken sufficient pains to keep their strains up to a high standard of quality in selecting seed and in the culture of the plants.

To-day the demand for melons of all varieties is very large, and would be much greater if the quality of every variety was of the best. Unfortunately, many now come from distant points where climatic and soil conditions are best suited to their culture in a large way, but as shipping quality in these

melons is of prime importance, that fine flavor so much desired has been sacrificed for a melon that will stand shipment and handling.

The opportunity to again take up the culture of the "Montreal Melon" is greater than ever before. This melon has not been grown successfully beyond the Island of Montreal, it being generally supposed that only here can the best quality be obtained, due probably to peculiar soil and climatic conditions. Nevertheless, it is quite likely many other places could grow it equally successfully.

There is hardly any limit to the improvement that could be made in its quality by careful selection. The possibility of crossing it with the smaller and much better flavored Emerald Gem, Paul Rose, and Osage Orange, and some of the English varieties has not been carried far enough to determine what results can be obtained, but the field is a very wide one and offers endless possibilities.



THE WOMEN'S RESIDENCE



## More Money is Wanted

### An Opportunity for Bee-Keepers.

**S**UGAR is an important war food, its price is high and there will probably be a shortage in the near future. Honey, the unequalled natural sweet that sugar cannot wholly replace, is being affected in sympathy. The unusually large crop of honey produced in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba in 1916 was sold quickly at prices slightly above those of the previous season, and present indications point to a still greater demand and higher prices for the new crop. Thus, by producing as much honey as possible this year, the bee-keepers of Canada will not only increase their returns, but will be helping the Empire. These remarks refer to extracted-honey. An increased demand for comb-honey cannot be predicted.

The appeal for greater production is especially to those who are neglecting their bees or are not managing them in the best manner. There are many apiaries in good locations for profitable honey production, more particularly in Eastern Canada, where colonies in box hives or in seldom-opened frame hives, now producing from 20 to 40 pounds of honey each, could be made to produce 80 to 100 pounds or more in an average season. If time cannot be spared to give the bees the attention they need, they might be handed to a member of the family who would take an interest in them, or they might be sold to a professional bee-keeper. But well managed bees often pay as well as, or better than, one's regular occupation

for the amount of time spent with them. The different operations in modern apiary practices are briefly described in "Bees and How to Keep Them" (Experimental Farms Bulletin No. 26, Second Series) which may be obtained free on application from the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. A good way to become acquainted with the better methods of bee-keeping is to arrange to attend one of the apiary demonstrations that will be held early in the summer, under the auspices of several of the Provincial Bee-Keepers' Associations. A list of the Bee-Keepers' Associations with the addresses of the Secretaries is given in the above-mentioned bulletin.

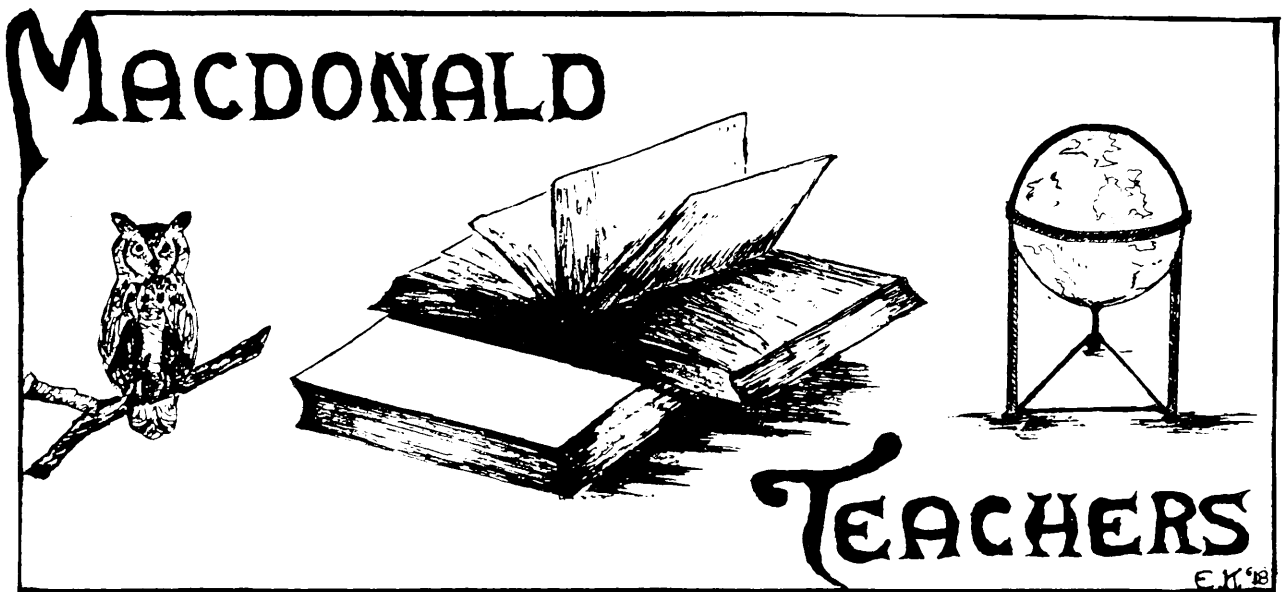
Another class of bee-keeper that may profit greatly at this time is the expert apiarist located in a good honey producing region, whose time is not fully occupied with the bees. His principal problem will be how to increase the number of bees to the fullest extent in time for the honey flow, so as to make the most of his valuable knowledge of bee management. The early replacing of unsatisfactory queens is important. Judicious feeding during the dearth that in many places immediately precedes the honey flow will help under some conditions. By dividing strong colonies not less than six weeks before the middle of the main honey flow an increased crop of honey will be obtained, provided fertile queens are on hand to be given to the queenless part. These queens may be pro-

cured from breeders in the Southern States at from 80 cents to \$1.00 each. This procedure is chiefly applicable to the fireweed and golden-rod districts; as a rule, the clover honey flow comes too early for it. Two-pound packages of bees with untested fertile queens obtained from the South by express in May or early June costing about \$4.00 each, including transportation charges, will be found a paying investment, if they arrive in good condition and can be placed on combs.

There should be a sufficient supply of supers for extracted honey, with frames and foundation, or combs, on hand to take a maximum crop, and this

year it is more than ever necessary to order supplies and honey containers early. Two-comb supers may be fastened together to make one deep super for extracted honey production. Particulars of an attractive container for honey that has been designed to meet a possible difficulty in obtaining sufficient tin pails or glass jars will be supplied on application to the Apiarist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Beeswax is very scarce, and all discarded combs and scraps of wax should be saved to be turned into foundation. It will be wise to retain some combs of clover honey in case they are needed for winter stores, because sugar may be very dear in the autumn.





## Penmanship in Schools

By Prof. A. W. Kneeland.

(Continued.)

**I**N my last, I discussed briefly the systems of penmanship, speed, legibility and hygienic effects.

Naturally there follows a reference to those things that are responsible for unhygienic effects and permanent injury to the form of the child; and these are mainly bad movements, bad posture and most of all bad seating.

Movements may be characterized as (a) finger movements, (b) combined finger and hand movements; i.e. from the wrist only, (c) whole-arm movements without rest, sometimes called improperly muscular movements, for all movements are muscular, and (d) whole-arm movements with rest.

The first of these, all too common, results in stiff, cramped writing and, if continued for any length of time, in "Writer's Cramp," which may result in permanent disability.

The combined finger and hand movement, in which the hand swung from

the wrist, assists the fingers in forming the letters, is but slightly better than the finger movement; but it allows somewhat greater freedom and results in a somewhat bolder hand, though its tendency to cause "Writer's Cramp" is but little less than the finger movement.

Among all modern writers upon the subject of penmanship, both in America and Great Britain, I can find none who, in these days, advocates either the finger movement or the combined finger and hand movement; and it is certain that specialists in hand-writing neither practise nor teach either of these movements.

The exclusion of these leaves us either to a choice between the two remaining movements or to the use of both of them at different stages of the work of teaching.

Here I claim the support of all recent writers and the example of hand-writing specialists, the world over.

Freeman sums up the views of these, expressed in theory or exemplified in practice, when he states that the whole-arm movement, either with or without rest, is the only one that is hygienic in its physical effects and satisfactory in practical results: and the experience of the writer during eleven years with large classes, strongly confirms this view.

It is well to point out that the whole-arm movement *without rest*, is only to be practised in the earlier stages and, of course, in all blackboard work; and in order to make it practicable in the earlier stages, the desks must be so low as not to necessitate raising the elbow above its normal position or throwing it out too far from the body in order to have the fore-arm at a sufficient elevation for ease of work.

For this class of work, which is most suitable for pencil writing, the arm is raised completely from the desk, and the pencil alone touches the paper. The result is great freedom and boldness of form, which are very desirable in the earlier stages of learning to write, when a very large hand should be taught. The results of this freedom are seen in blackboard work, which is nearly always much better than the pen or pencil work of the same writer.

Freedom for carrying out this movement may be secured by having the desk greatly sloping toward the pupil, a slop of 30 or 35 degrees from the horizontal being considered necessary.

If the desk top is horizontal it should be low enough so that when the arm is held about three or four inches from the side, with fore-arm extended forward at right angles to the upper arm, the fore-arm will lie naturally and comfortably on the top of the desk.

It is difficult to say just how long

this whole-arm, without rest movement should be continued; but authorities are agreed that it should not be continued for any great length of time; possibly it might be limited to the first grade, in which much black-board work should be done, because a child at the board is much more at his ease than a child at his desk, with pen or pencil; and the results are correspondingly more satisfactory.

Indeed, I would send advanced pupils to the board, if their movements were found to be habitually and almost hopelessly bad.

When pupils have passed the initial stage and have learned to make the letters in a large and fairly correct form, the last of these movements should be practised; and eternal vigilance should be exercised by the teacher to see that there is no deviation from it, until the habit has become fixed, or in other words, until it has become almost as automatic as the movement of walking or chewing.

This whole-arm and rest movement implies that the pen is held flexibly by the fingers as a part of the hand, while the hand rests on the end of the third and fourth fingers, and the arm on the rounded and elastic muscle of the fore-arm, the wrist being well clear of the desk and the arm, as the instrument of execution swinging freely from the ball-and-socket joint at the shoulder.

The arm should rest on the desk up to, but not including the elbow joint; and the elbow should not be thrown out more than four or five inches from the side, though sometimes, when the desk is too high, the child is compelled to throw it out more than this.

Rather than allow this, adjust the desk to the proper height, if at all possible.



Reference has been made to the manner of holding the pen. This must be learned by the pupils, for it is not a natural way of holding anything. The natural way is to grasp the pen with all four fingers around it, without the aid of the thumb, but the artificial becomes natural and easy with practice.

The following directions may be of use in getting pens or pencils into position:—

- (1) Take pen in left hand;
- (2) Stretch out right hand in front to the full length of the arm with the flat palm down;
- (3) Lightly shake the hand and fingers with muscles relaxed;
- (4) Drop the hand and fore-arm on the desk in the proper position for writing, with hand flat on desk;
- (5) Draw up the fingers and wrist until the fingers rest on their ends;
- (6) Raise the thumb and first and second fingers only, leaving the third

and fourth resting on the ends of the nails;

(7) With the left hand, insert the pen between the ends of the thumb and first two fingers so that the point of the nib will be about one inch from the end of the second finger, the first lying on top of the pen, the second beside it and the thumb partly over and partly beside the pen.

See that the fingers are not lying too flat nor drawn up too much, but rather forming a gentle curve. The pen will then cross the forefinger at or near its junction with the hand and must point in the right direction, if it has been properly placed in position.

The teacher should show, by her own action, how this is done; and when the order is once learned, it can be given by the numbers only in order to save time. The exercise may profitably be repeated several times during a writing lesson.

(To be Continued.)



## Study Hour

LADIES, as a whole, when engaged in the serious task of enjoying themselves, are very apt to forget the flight of time. To remedy this grave defect, there has been instituted in the Women's Residence a gong, whose duty it is to recall the merry-makers to another kind of enjoyment—work. At five minutes to eight in the evening, this gong resounds over the whole building, drowning the thundering rag-time of the piano, and the chatter and laughter of crowds of girls. An amazed "Oh!" passes from mouth to mouth, "Study-bell—What a nuisance!" But, as though impelled by an irresistible force, everyone gradually, though somewhat slowly, makes her way to her room. They have scarcely gone half-way, when this villainous gong rings again, longer this time, and more insistently. A general hustle and bustle follows, lasting about two minutes; then supreme quiet reigns over the whole building—study period has begun!

Safe behind their own doors, the room-mates stand awhile, pumping in breath; then they begin perusing the time-table. French, Education, Mathematics, History, Nature Study, English Literature, Physical Training are the subjects for the next day. Anything to study? Well, rather! French exercise to write, chapter on Athenian education to read, ten minutes mathematical thinking to do, and the French Revolution to study. No wonder the poor girls begin to tear their hair in the approved Italian fashion. In rather a dazed manner they sit down and take out a pile of books.

One decides to study her Athenian

education, the other to write her French exercise. After a few minutes' silence, a conversation something like the following, takes place:—

"I say, what's a 'dress-suit' in French?"

"Dress-suit? They didn't wear any in those days."

"But it says in the book, 'If he had no dress-suit, he could not go to the ball.'"

"Go to the ball? What are you talking about? They didn't believe in dancing—no, that was the Spartans, though —."

"Look here, I'm talking about French, d'you understand? The French exercise."

"Well, then, keep on talking, but for goodness sake leave me alone. I'm trying to see how the Athenians were educated."

"Bother!" and she turns to the vocabulary in the back of the book.

Shortly afterwards, with an exasperated bang, the "History of Education" is shoved aside, and Nature Study Notes come to the foreground. At this, the young lady across the table sits up and in surprise asks: "What's the idea?" and the ambitious reply is, "I'm going to study all my notes, so that if any chance to distinguish myself occurs to-morrow, I'll be sure to take it." "Keep it up, you're doing fine!" Then after a while, "Listen, what do you do at the end of a lesson in history?"

"When you are teaching you mean? Oh! you ask if there are 'any questions.'"

"Thanks, this finishes my plan."



Now that everything is agreeably settled, one member of this happy family makes ready for 'ten minutes thinking'. She looks caressingly at the pile of books beside her, and then at her room-mate, who understanding that look, smiles. Just as the mathematician has said two or three times to herself, "Now, what shall I think about?" a gentle tap comes at the door and a soft-footed figure glides in. A question is raised, whereupon a heated discussion takes place. Suddenly, above the excited voices of the debaters, an imperious rap on the door is heard. Complete silence follows, the trespasser vanishes as if by magic, and the worn out mathematician resolutely sits down again to do her thinking. Five of the ten minutes have scarcely passed, when sounds of doh, ray, me, come floating on the atmosphere. As may be imagined, this does not greatly aid mathematical thinking. In despair, the poor girl flies to the door, when she hears a voice in the corridor asking

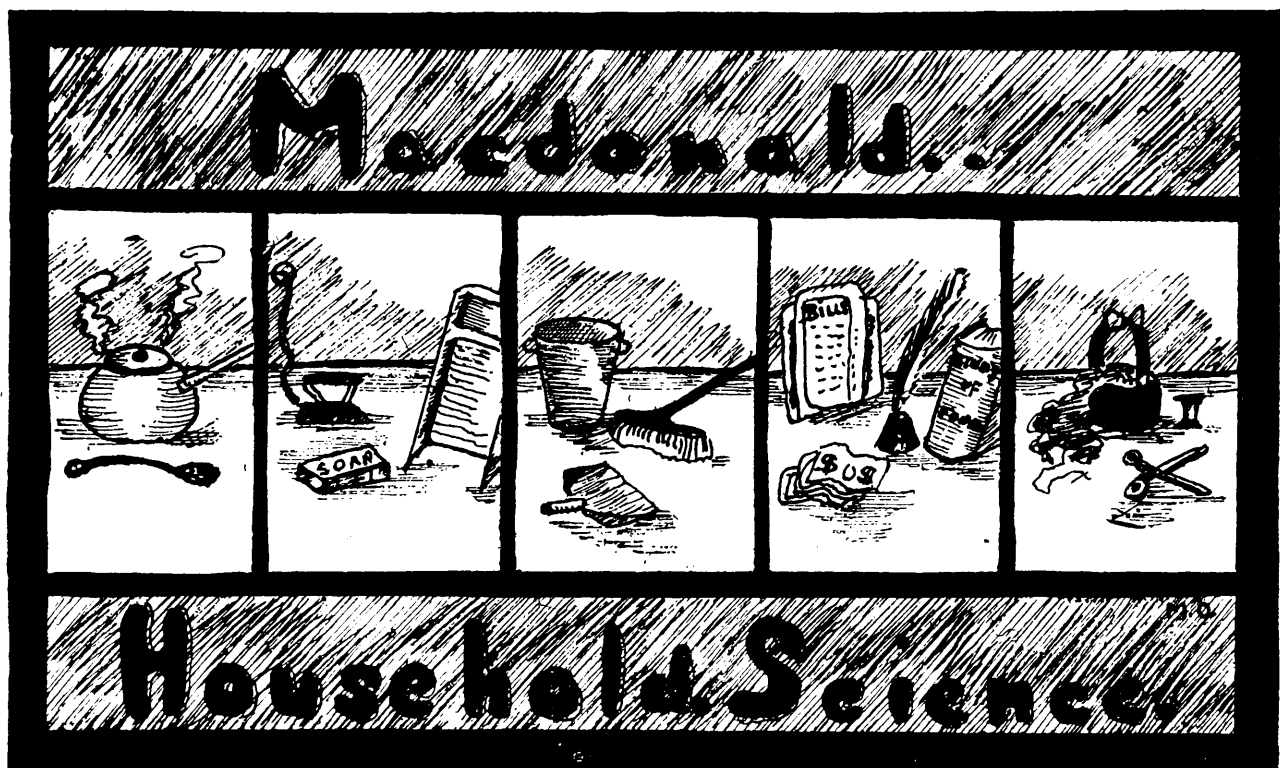
sympathetically: "Who's dying, in there? What kind of a coffin will you have?" With a suppressed giggle she turns back to her books again.

After a yawn or two, she sits up and asks in a tired voice "What's the time?" "Five to," is the happy answer. At the same time muffled noises begin to be heard in the corridors: suppressed voices, shuffling of feet, opening and closing of doors, and all the accompanying sounds of re-awakened life. All at once, the now much-beloved gong rings out its joyful message: "Ten o'clock!" All the doors are flung open, a general shout is raised as though to convince themselves that they have not lost their voices, and with a run, the girls betake themselves to friends' rooms, where probably a little feed awaits them.

Study period is over—to the regret of some perhaps, but to the great relief, I think, of all ordinary human beings.—

E.F.'18.





## A Win-the-War Campaign as Applied to Vegetables

One sunny winter's day, during the time the Short Course in Horticulture were at the College, an interesting lecture was delivered by Miss Hill on the composition, cooking and uses of vegetables. A large number of both men and women were present testifying to the eager searching after knowledge concerning food materials and their values as related to our present stringency in meats and wheat.

Throughout the lecture the speaker had the undivided attention of her audience, not only because of the able manner in which she dealt with her subject matter, but also because of her pleasing personality. In a few words, all concretely expressed, she introduced her subject; then at greater length dealt with each point in connection with vegetables from a dietetic point of view.

In connection with classification of vegetables, charts were exhibited showing the composition of the different kinds, it being emphasized that the mineral salts, cellulose and pure water present in quantity in vegetables were essential to our physical well-being, and particularly so in the case of children.

Under the heading, "Digestibility and Absorption of Vegetables in the Body," beans and beef were compared as to constituents present, the former with their high content of carbohydrates, fat protein and mineral matter, scoring higher than any other meatless diet for those who could digest beans. A point was brought out suggesting that root vegetables should not be pared and left lying in water too long before boiling, because the proteins present were dissolved out, al-

though it increased the digestibility of dried root vegetables to let them absorb moisture through their skins before cooking.

Under classification of vegetables, a potato and a slice of bread were compared, showing that the former, augmented by a protein diet, might readily take the place of bread in the diet. One person in the audience confessed afterward that when the lecturer was describing the preparation and serving of cooked vegetable as related to an esthetic point of view, the mental picture left in her mind was so graphic, and ably drawn that its realization made her actually hungry.

At this point the reason for the saying that "one's mouth watered" at the sight of food, was stated, and it was shown that the saying had an actual physiological foundation. In cooking vegetables the lecturer begged her audience to see that the water in which vegetables were cooked was saved to add to soups and sauces for the purpose of unparting a subtle flavor, and conserving mineral matter.

For the canning of vegetables, the housewives should provide themselves with a wash boiler having a false bottom, in which the jars used in canning must be fully sterilized. In fact, the two principles to bear in mind as essentials in avoiding failures in canning were, sterilization of jar, rubber, top, and fruit, and absolute cleanliness in all details.

The cold pack, and the intermittent method of sterilization, were described as applied to both fruits and vegetables, stress being laid upon the fact that the only difference made was that a syrup was used for fruits, while salt and water was used for vegetables, and to ensure the keeping qualities of the latter longer sterilization was needed for some kinds of woody vegetables.

At the conclusion of the lecture Miss Hill invited any members of the audience wishing for further information on any point connected with the subject to wait and speak to her—a privilege which many availed themselves of before returning to the Main Building, or to their homes.

M. C. M., Science '18.



## :: Faculty Items ::

MR. A. R. Ness has left the College to take up his duties as Lieut. in the 79th Battery. There are four Macdonald College men serving under him: Gunner Sam Skinner, son of Mr. Skinner of the Repair Department, and for three years a student in the College; Gunner Harold Darraugh, formerly with the Cereal Husbandry Department; Gunner John Bell, Stock Farm; and Bombadier Norval Sinton, Home Dairying Department.

At the time of writing (February 1st), Messrs. Sadler and Duporte are still absent on account of illness.

Mr. C. B. Larry, Dominion Government Factory Inspector for Eastern Ontario, is giving the instruction in Dairying this year.

Mrs. Muldrew, the first Superintendent of the Women's Residence, is now Director of Domestic Economy in the Food Controller's Office. She has been in Ste. Annes twice during the winter, once addressing the Women's Club and again speaking to the members of the Special Short Course in Household Science.

### *"The Macdonald Winter Club."*

The Snowshoe Club met on January 15th to reorganize, and after the question of changing the name had been discussed and a number of names suggested it was decided to call the Club

"The Macdonald Winter Club," as the feeling was unanimous for more varied recreation.

The Club will have an outing one evening a week, weather permitting, with an occasional tramp on Saturday afternoon. We have planned to hold a picnic in the bush, a skating party, a tobogganing party, and many snowshoeing and skiing evenings, at which a number of games will be introduced.

### *The First Tramp.*

Thursday evening the 17th of January was comparatively mild, and the recent heavy snows had made conditions not bad, yet not ideal, for fast walking—some of the ladies learned that broad snowshoes were a decided advantage on such snows.

We were to have left the Main Building at 7.30, but who ever heard of a snowshoe party starting on time. They came some with snowshoes, and some without, some needing moccasins, some were short of straps. After much delay we were ready to start. A leader was chosen from among the bachelors but he, gallant as always, forfeited the honor cheerfully to rig a pair of snowshoes for one of the belated members whose home duties detained her. It is said that they never really found the trail.

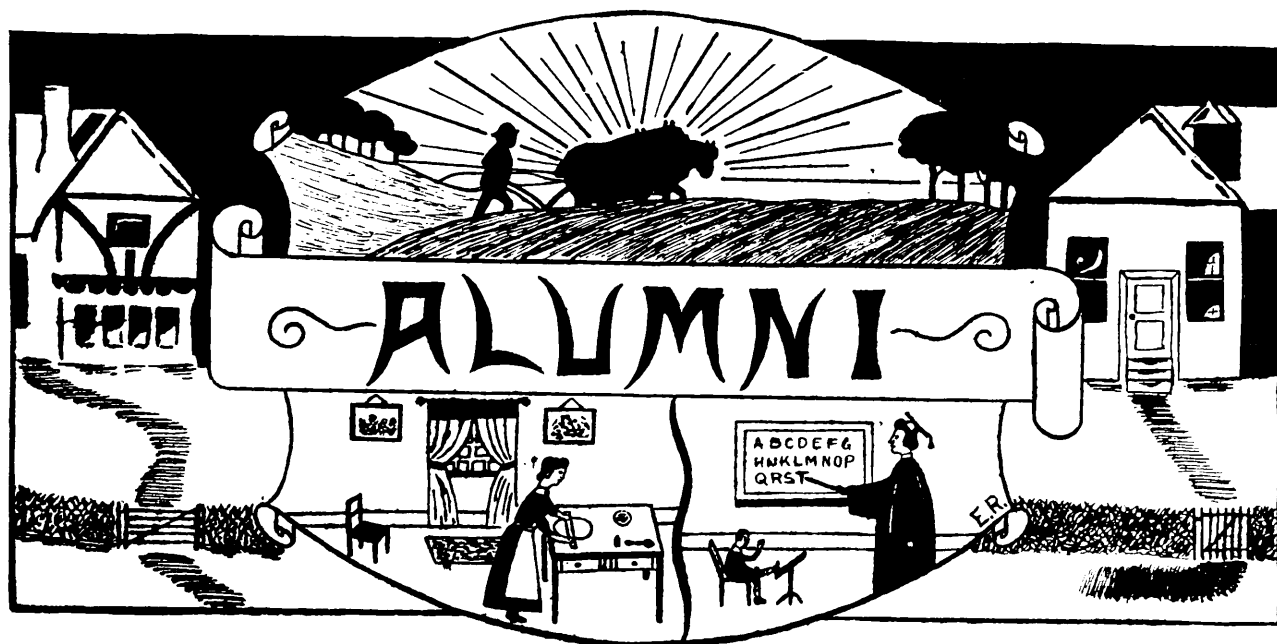
By this time the crescent moon be-

gan to peep out from between the fleecy clouds flooding the fields and woodland with its silver light. The picture was one to vie with the scenes of an earlier time. The costumes in variety of color would have rivalled those of our aborigines. Indeed, something of the feeling of the original inhabitants must have passed through the minds of those present as they crept along the edge of the wood, when suddenly the silence would be broken by the shrill yells from one sex mingled with the deeper longer call from the other. It was necessary to call so that we might not stray from the party. It seems strange, on an occasion like this, even when the night is fairly bright, some one or more will lose the trail of the trampers.

Different aspirants attempted to lead, but before the half-way mark had been reached the undaunted Scots were setting a strong pace, which many found

difficult to follow. Some fell by the wayside, but the good Samaritan was there. Across ditches, through the stumpy woodland, over and under fences, all striving to keep the leaders within hearing distance, on we went with the same buoyant spirit, until before we realized a row of snowshoes stood alone in the snow bank outside Miss Kruse's home. Our hostess, although on the tramp, was there to welcome us. This is the picture. In the cheery glow of the open fire-place we sat in oriental fashion, singing songs of the Sunny South and we had forgotten the snow bank outside, until somebody started "Jingle Bells," "We Won't go Home until Morning," brought us to our feet. "Good Night Ladies" was followed by a rousing cheer for Miss Kruse. Over the fence and back through the orchard, all having enjoyed themselves; from the smallest lady to the biggest man. — A. C. G.





## Agricultural Undergraduates

MILBURN M. HART, class '15, has been invalided home after having an attack of pneumonia, which left him with chronic asthma. The doctor advised him to make for the West as soon as possible, and when last heard from he was in Edmonton, Alberta, going to write off the 3rd year finals at the University there.

Private W. Frank, '18, of the Grenadier Guards and Bombadier Chauvir '18, are at Bramshott Camp.

A card containing wishes for "A Happy Christmas from the Balkans" was received from Major A. G. Piddington, '17. He is stationed at Salonika, Greece.

Class '18 are proud that one of their members, Private H. M. Pope, won the military medal for bringing in wounded under shell fire at Vimy Ridge, and for work at the Somme. They congratulate him on his gallant conduct. When heard of in December, he was taking an instructor's course at the School of Musketry, Shorncliffe, having just finished a seven months' stay in the hospital. He said, however, that he was feeling as fit as ever.

C. B. Loomis, of class '17, joined the Flying Corps on December 11, 1917. He is at Camp Borden, Ont., training for a commission.

Tidings have been received of Walter B. Kingsland, class '19, who was taken prisoner on November 8th, 1917. His mother writes:

"My son, Flight Lieut. Kingsland, was shot down by a superior number of German planes in an air battle on the Western front. He was wounded in both hips, and lost control of his machine, which landed in a tree on the German side of the line. He is at present in the hospital and progressing favorably."

The wishes of his old college mates for good luck and a speedy recovery, are with him.

Sam Skinner, the fleet-footed member of class '17, has joined the 79th Battery in Montreal. He paid a short visit to the college recently when the 79th Battery played our team in basketball. He is as good an athlete as ever, and seems to be enjoying himself under the new life.



Christmas cards were received at the office from Gunners Campbell Morris, '17, and W. E. F. Millinchamp, '20, who belong to the 13th Canadian Siege Battery. No further information was given on the cards. One came also from Cadet-Wing Harold B. Roy, '14, Royal Flying Corps, Sabrevois, Quebec.

We are pleased to say that Private William J. Paterson, class '18, who for many months was a prisoner in Germany, is at last interned in Switzerland. His parents received the good news about Christmas-time.

In a recent letter to his parents, Reggie Jones, of class '17, stated that "with one exception" his wounds were now all healed, and this one would soon be better, when he would report to London to be examined by the medical board there. Although his left leg is stiff, he expects that with the special treatment it is getting, it will soon be all right again.

Walter Jones, his brother, and a member of class '18, became a casualty sometime during November. He was reported from the hospital in France as suffering from concussion, shell shock, and D.A.H. (damaged action of the heart), but was discharged as "fit" the last of December. He is now with his battery at the front and perfectly O.K.

With deep sorrow and regret we must record one more name along with the other Macdonald students who have given up their lives on the battlefield. Sergt. John Williamson, of class '11, joined the 24th Battalion, Victoria Rifles, and went Overseas with the 2nd Contingent. After training in England six months he was sent to France and saw active service there for eight months. At St. Eloi, on April 11, 1916, he was struck in the head by a fragrant

of shrapnel and died almost instantly. His Colonel and Captain spoke very highly of him in letters to his father, saying, "He died, as he lived, a hero." Our sympathy is extended to the mourning friends he leaves behind.

Lieut. Franklin Dogherty, of class '18, who left Canada during the latter part of the summer with the Royal Flying Corps, and has been serving his country in France for some months past, is reported missing. No further explanation of the report has been received, but we hope that favorable news will speedily come through.

We were sorry to learn of the misfortune which befell B. A. Bourne, class '19, winner of the first general proficiency prize for the two year course here. "Benny" has been attending college at Syracuse, New York, since leaving here.

To quote directly from his letter:

"About 12.30 on January 9th, I was roused out of bed by a fire alarm, and also by suffocating smoke in my room. As you know, I was living in this apartment with my brother and his wife since coming here. Our apartment was on the third floor. Well, within three minutes after the alarm, I had donned what clothes I could, and along with my relatives made a hasty escape from the doomed building. A few minutes after we cleared the stairway, the latter went up in flames.

"I was thus thrown out into that mid-winter night without even an overcoat or underwear, but just a suit of clothes over my pyjamas. Needless to say, I've lost everything absolutely. My library of books and M. A. C. notes, as well as prize books, etc., etc., are all lost. Even the medal I won at M. A. C. has been lost.

"Just imagine! But our examinations are to start here in six days time and I haven't a tool except my brain and a new pen to write with.

"Well, I'll just have to struggle on and do my best. I am now at my aunt-in-law's home, but it is quite far

from the College, so in a day or two I shall be in a dormitory somewhere on the hill.

"Have suffered quite a bit from the effects of the smoke, and the general shock, but I hope soon to recover these things."

## Teachers

Miss Mary Lees, Model Class '14-'15, is making good progress in Strathearn School.

Miss Elizabeth Read, of Model Class '12-'13, is on her way to Africa to carry on her profession among the natives.

Miss Dorothy Lavers and Miss Lorna Keenan, both of Class '14-'15, are doing good work in Strathearn School.

Miss Muriel Travers, of Model Class '12-'13, is spending the winter at her home in St. Godfrey.

Miss Dorothy Tees, of Model Class '14-'15, is teaching in Fairmount School.

Miss Mildred England, Class '14-'15, is bringing the pupils of Edward VII. School up to Macdonald standards.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Henry, of Class '10-'11, took place on Wednesday, the twenty-third of January.

Mrs. Riddle, formerly Miss Georgie Maine, of Class '15-'16, is enjoying her rural life at High River, Alberta.

Mrs. Frank Jenne, formerly Miss Mabel Bothwell, of Class '10, whose marriage took place last October, is now residing in Toronto.

Miss Marjorie MacEwan, Class '14-'15, is teaching in Edward VII. School.

Miss Beth Elliot and Miss Low MacIntosh, both of Class '12-'13, are training the young of Strathearn School.

Miss Mabel Mills, President of Model Class '13-'14, is residing at her home in East Angus.

Pleased to announce a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. Ross, of Sherbrooke. Mrs. Ross formerly was Miss Carrie MacKay, of Class '10.

The marriage of Miss Marion E. England, of Class '12-'13, to Dr. A. H. MacCordeck, of Montreal, took place during the summer of 1917. Mrs. MacCordick received for the first time at her home on Thursday, February 7th, 1918.

Miss Stella Doherty, of Elementary Class '15-'16, is teaching at Larraway's Corner, Quebec.

Miss Marjorie Baker, of Elementary Class '13-'14, is teaching just outside of Montreal.

Miss Jessie Gilbert, of Model Class '13-'14, is teaching in her home town at Dunham.

## School of Household Science

Miss Cynthia Holt, Spring Short Course '15, went overseas in September, 1917, with Lady Drummond. She is now working with the Almeric Paget Massage Corps. at No. 1 Northern General Hospital, Becket's Park, Leeds, Eng.

Miss Dorothy D. Curry, Class '17, has resigned her position as assistant at the Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria, Montreal, and has been appointed dietitian at the Military Hospital, Burlington, Ont.

Miss Helen Crocker, Homemaker '17, has entered the Victoria Hospital at Fredericton, N.B., to train for a nurse.

Miss Maude McColl, Class '17, is doing good work as dietitian at a Children's Emergency Hospital, at Halifax.

No less than two of our Autumn Short Course students have already taken upon themselves the bonds of holy matrimony. On Dec. 27th, Miss Sara Jamieson became the wife of Mr. Gordon Scott, of the Royal Naval Air Service; and on Dec. 24th, Miss Ray McGill was married to Mr. D. Gardner. We extend to them our heartiest best wishes.

Miss Nan Garvock, Class '17, is teaching Domestic Science at "Chalmer's House Settlement," Montreal.

Miss Sara MacGregor, Homemaker '16, has been very ill with typhoid fever, at the Western Hospital, Montreal.

We are glad to hear that she is slowly recovering, and hope that she will soon be enjoying her usual good health.

Miss Ernie Law, who left College last year before the term ended, has returned to complete her course in Institution Administration.

We extend our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Anglin, née Ethel Wathen, Class '14, on the birth of a daughter.

Miss Florence Buzzell, Class '17, has taken a position as dietitian at Sherbrooke Hospital.

Marguerite and Charlotte Magee have completed the Homemaker Course, and have gone to their home at Merricksville, Ont. The "Magees" were friends of everyone, and will be greatly missed by their comrades at the College.

Miss Edith Hunter, Class '17, is assistant dietitian at the Drummond St. Convalescent Home.

Miss Mollie Sweeny, Homemaker '16, is to be married on the 16th of February, and will make her home in Buenos Ayres, South America.

Gladys Ross, Homemaker '17, is doing settlement work, at the University Settlement.

Vera Travers, Science '16, is doing canteen work in England.

Margaret Cann, Homemaker '15, has been teaching Domestic Science at her home in Yarmouth, N.S.



## Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association

### *Class '11.*

**L**IEUT.-COL. R. Innes, who went to France with the 87th Batt., C.E.F., has recently been appointed Director of Soldiers' Colonization for Ontario. Col. Innes is a veteran of Vimy Ridge and other stiff battles around Lens. His military and agricultural training will fit him well for his new, important and responsible position.

C. M. Spencer was heard from during January. At the time of writing he was in a hospital in England getting over an attack of bronchitis and was about to go on a fortnight's sick leave. Martyn's worst experience, he claims, was in the Paaschendaale fight. Although in the war for two years, he feels lucky in that only once has he been wounded and then only slightly.

E. M. Straight has given up work in connection with the New Hampshire State College and has undertaken a position at the fruit experiment farm at Morden, Manitoba.

### *Class '12.*

Sergt. M. B. Davis writes that life at the front is not as bad as it might be. At the time of writing he had secured three weeks' leave and was intending to spend it in visiting points of interest in Italy and France. Malcolm states that so far the 7th Siege Battery has been very fortunate with regard to casualties.

Lieut. R. Newton, who is with the Anti-Aircraft forces, states that his work of "potting the Hun" is progressing satisfactorily. Word has further been received that "Bob" has been decorated with the Military Cross. The

success that he attained in his college course and in the various positions that he later held in civil life still goes with him in his military career. We congratulate him heartily on the winning of this high honor.

C. F. W. Dreher, when last heard from was attached to the military police in England. Bill claims that he is in the best of health, but as a result of his wounds he is unable to join his battery.

Lieut. J. R. N. Macfarlane is with the Canadian Forestry Corps. He expects to go on leave early in February and intends spending this time travelling in the south of Europe.

Lieut. A. R. Ness has recently severed his connection with the College. He has obtained a commission with the 79th Battery, C.F.A., in Montreal, and expects to sail for England shortly.

### *Class '13.*

E. M. Duporte, who a few months ago returned to his home at St. Kitts, B. W. I., on account of ill-health, is recovering rapidly under the influence of that congenial climate and expects to return soon to resume his duties at Macdonald.

B. B. Richardson has recently been on an extended tour through the Middle States looking into the possibilities of farming in that part of the country.

A. E. Emberley has been spending the summer in Florida where he is interested in the growing of citrous fruits.

W. A. Middleton has joined the R. F. C., and is at present in training at Toronto. His address is No. 153896 Cadet W. A. Middleton, No. 4 School of S. of M. A. Wycliffe residence, University of Toronto.

Pte. Kenneth MacBean is another of our graduates to win honors on the field of battle. He was awarded the Military Medal on account of his magnificent work with a Lewis Gun crew around Ypres in November, 1917. Good for you "Mac."

#### *Class '14.*

Another member of Class '14 has joined the ranks of the "benedicts" in the person of A. O. Schafheitlin. On January 1st, 1918, he was married to Miss Marjory Blake of Woburn, Massachusetts. We offer our congratulations and best wishes.

#### *Class '15.*

Members of Class '15 who helped send a Christmas parcel to their class mates overseas will be pleased to know that these parcels were much appreciated. The following extract from a letter received from Billy Williamson will surely prove the above,—

"The parcel together with the good wishes of the old class (the one and only) received to-day (Dec. 19th). Through you and to you I hereby express my heartfelt (and 'stomach felt') thanks. The remembrance means a whole lot to us out here, and when coupled with the solid goodness that met my gaze on opening the parcel, well, I can tell you, it will take a lot of beating. I don't know who the genius was who made up the parcels, but if mine was a fair sample he sure knew his job. Candles are fast becoming a luxury."

Word has also been received from

Harry Evans. He reports that everything is pretty quiet where he is at present—because he is having a "rest" and actually has a room with a bed and a stove in it. The following is an extract from his letter telling how he was slightly wounded:—"I had a pretty rough passage up in the Ypres area. Old Fritz dropped a bomb right on my dump one day and he took a piece of one of the fingers of my left money grabber. I did not report it because it was only slight.

We hope Harry's wounds will never be more serious than he describes them.

We regret that ill-health has made it necessary for our friend "Weary" Sadler to leave College for a time in order to regain his health. He is at present staying with relatives in New Jersey.

H. B. Roy, who enlisted with the Aviation Corps, paid the College a "flying" visit a short time ago. He is now in training at Fort Worth, Texas.

#### *Class '16.*

Gunner J. G. C. Fraser has been in a hospital in England suffering from a crushed thumb. Although on the wounded list he appeared to be having a good time and was in the best of spirits.

Although little more than sufficient time has elapsed, since parcels were sent to the men at the front, to receive a reply, many letters of acknowledgement have been received. These all show that the parcels were appreciated not only for their contents, but more especially for the spirit which inspired their being sent.



# IN MEMORIAM

In April 1917, through the death of Major John Lovell Dashwood, M.C., Macdonald College experienced for the first time the loss of a former lecturer in the great struggle overseas. At first the report was "Missing", but later this was followed by "Killed in action", and we knew that Macdonald had been well represented in that gallant charge of the Canadians at Vimy Ridge.

Because of the fact that Major Dashwood was at Macdonald for such a short time before enlisting, and also because he was unassuming, quiet and retiring in his life and achievements before he came to Macdonald are not generally known. At the age of seventeen, London University conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts with highest possible honours in literature and modern languages. After this we





hear of him as a post graduate student in the University of Paris — studying History under Langlois, psychology and philosophy under the celebrated Bergson and Science of Education under other famous men. Next we have him at Macdonald where we are fortunate enough to claim him as a member of the School for Teachers, but know him as a lecturer to agricultural and High School students as well. In the School for Teachers because of his scholarship, his unusual ability and directness as a lecturer, we remember him as the one to whom we all looked to shoulder extra burdens cheerfully, so that the work of the school might carry on when other members were unable to be present. By the students in all schools he is looked upon even to-day as a teacher who made an impression upon them that will be difficult to erase.

In the college life here at Macdonald, the other side of the man appears. In the gymnasium, he might have been observed endeavoring to persuade some agricultural students to learn the art of boxing by opposing him. In the musical clubs he might be found playing the violin in the college orchestra or singing in the glee club, which in his day were both strong organizations and an important part of the college life. His literary ability found play in the college meetings or those of the staff when he would read a paper, and when pressed, would read some of his own verse. Is it then odd that when in the summer of 1915 he quietly announced his intention of entering the Royal Flying Corps, everyone felt that the Empire was gaining a man but Macdonald losing one? On the day of his departure, the new students gath-

ered at the station to bid him "God-speed," but his old students had sent an automobile to bring him to Montreal and meet him once more. He knew of both plans and wished to go quietly away, but was finally prevailed upon to accept the latter, which he did with reluctance.

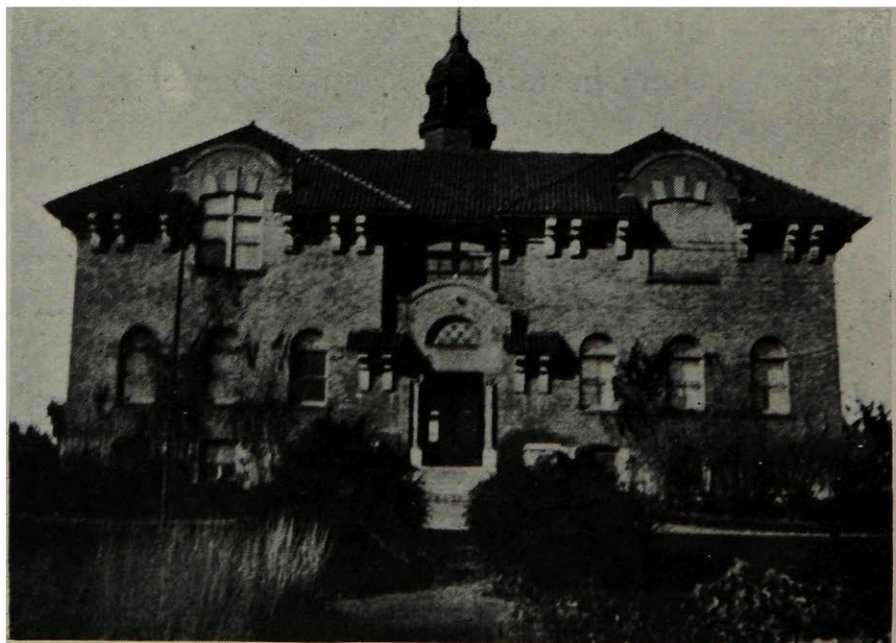
After a brief training in Toronto, Mr. Dashwood went to England when he received a commission in the Royal Flying Corps. For almost a year he was stationed at Dover, making many flights and guarding the coast near there. Whether or not the Germans ever came to this section is not known, but in a letter to the writer, he complained of never getting over to France for "real action" and the monotonous routine of his work. Some time elapsed before I heard from him, but this letter was from France, and I learned he was in charge of a Lewis Machine Gun Section with the rank of lieutenant. In the early fall of 1916 in an encounter at the Marne, he received a gun shot wound in the hand which kept him out of the trenches for almost two months. Just a year ago he wrote that he was again in the trenches, had command of a company, and spoke enthusiastically about his men and severe conditions under which they fought. From his letter I was able to deduce (for he never mentioned it) that Lieutenant Dashwood was now at least Captain or Acting-Major. I never heard from him again or of him — the end came in April.

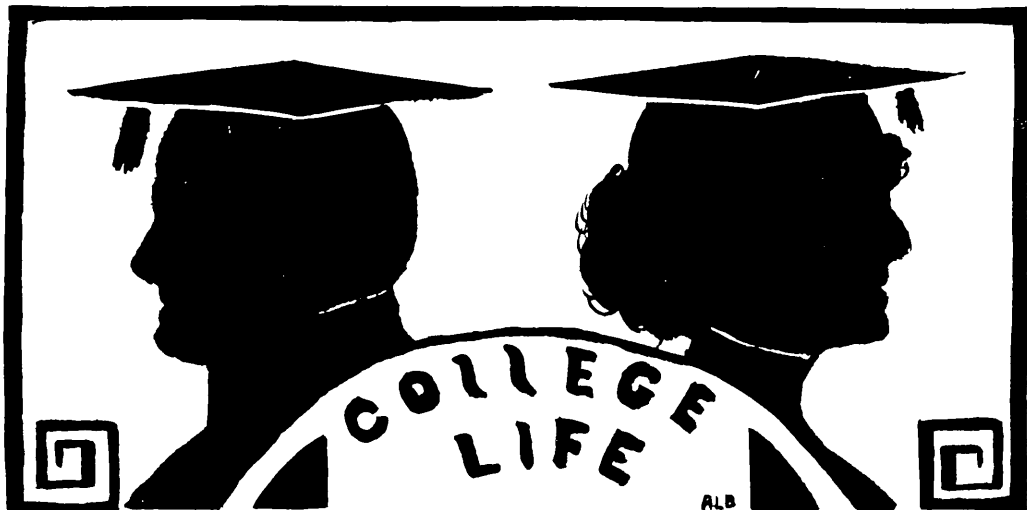
From correspondence of others—that of one of his brother officers to another and that of his men to Mr. Dashwood's parents, I am able to give the following facts: It appears that the commanding officer of the "Fifty-

eightth" was in England — that a major was away from the front and that affairs at a certain point were left practically in the hands of Major Dashwood, when a raiding party on enemy trenches had been planned. The best description of that raid and the end would naturally come from his men, so I quote the following: — "He was amongst the first to enter the enemy's line, and due in a great measure to his coolness and sagacity the raiding party succeeded in penetrating the German line as arranged. Later, when owing to a misunderstanding of sig-

nals, the Raiding Party returned, he remained behind and succeeded in re-organizing his parties for a further attempt, when a strong enemy counter-attack party came up and it was deemed advisable to withdraw."

In addition to the above quotation, one sees the words "For his gallant and fearless conduct in raids on enemy trenches," for which Major Dashwood was honoured by his country with a Military Cross. As he was missed by his men and others after he fell, so we will miss him here, for we knew him at his best and respected him — for he was a MAN.





### *MEETING OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY.*

ON Tuesday afternoon, January 29th, notices were put on the bulletin boards saying that there was to be a meeting of the Literary and Debating Society at 6.45 p.m., directly after supper. No little excitement was caused by this news, for it meant a pleasant hour in the Assembly Hall, and a musical program.

A large crowd of students from both residences turned out sharp on time. Mr. Stanton first favored us with one of his always-popular organ solos. The selection began with a flourish, and as soon as the first notes were played everyone rose. Whether this was done in appreciation of Mr. Stanton's playing, or whether "God Save the King" was expected, is a question. However, the occurrence served to break the ice and make everyone feel at home.

The men students then gave a chorus which was warmly encored. This was the first and only item by the men, but we are rather short of musical ability in our building, and amateur singing is not fully appreciated, especially if it takes place when one hap-

pens to be puzzling out some complex problem in mathematics.

Miss Brook next gave us a song, "One Fleeting Hour." This was thoroughly enjoyed by all as the program was only to last for an hour. During the song a voice was heard comparing the differences between an hour's teaching in the High School and an hour spent here. A second voice replied that it was impossible to compare two things so far apart. Miss Brook was encored and responded with "Philosophy," which was applauded by everyone in spite of its name.

Section A evidently wished to finish their part of the program as soon as possible that they might listen to what was to follow, so Miss Donald, president of Section A gave us some good (?) advice in a pretty little song, "The Little Irish Girl," and for an encore sang "Nothin' But Love."

The Science girls next showed their ability in a chorus in which such expressions as R. F. C.; C. A. M. C., occurred quite often. Someone said they also mentioned the C. O. T. C., but this last statement is not altogether reliable.

A piano solo by Miss Ratner followed. Miss Ratner plays well and her two selections were appreciated by all.

Miss Ritchie next kept us all laughing for a quarter of an hour by two humorous recitations. There was not a serious face in the whole room after one discussion as to whether a bald head was the proper place for a fly to be. A song by Miss Rowland: "Rose in the Bud," followed. It was also encored.

However study hour was approaching so we rose and sang the College songs. The National Anthem followed, and the meeting then broke up.

Everyone present felt that they had spent a most enjoyable hour, especially so as the entertainment had been arranged altogether by the students. We all hope there are many other such evenings ahead of us.

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### *THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.*

In the past two or three years, on account of the small number of men students at the College, there has been much discussion at times with a view of curtailing the activities of some of the regular organizations and even to the suppressing of them altogether for the time being. For example consider the discussions on the College Magazine, the Literary Society, and the Athletic Association. Nobody, however, has suggested the abolishing or diminishing the activities of the College Y. M. C. A. It is generally realized that it is a society for the benefit of all and that it would be a great loss if it were to be abolished. Accordingly, the Y. M. C. A. this year is going on with the good work which it has stood for in the past.

The College Y. M. C. A. exerts its influence in several ways. At the beginning of every college year a reception for the purpose of bringing together the students of the various schools is given. This reception, which is of a social nature, is usually quite a success and its influence is often far-reaching. Another channel through which the influence of the organization is felt is the weekly Sunday morning meetings. These meetings aim at the spiritual development of the students in a way which appeals to all. The third phase of the activities of the organization is the fortnightly gatherings of men and women students in the Assembly Hall on Sunday evenings after church. These meetings or "Sing Songs" are for the purpose of getting together and singing hymns and for the enjoying of local musical and vocal talent.

We have had some very interesting speakers to address our Sunday morning meetings this year. They have given us new ideas and outlooks on life and their talks have influenced all of us who have heard them to a greater or smaller degree.

Our first meeting was held on Oct. 14, and we were fortunate in having Dr. Lynde, of the Physics Department, to address us. Dr. Lynde is usually the speaker at the first meeting of the college year because he always gives a very inspiring heart to heart talk, and his remarks are especially valuable to the Freshmen. On this morning Dr. Lynde divided his remarks into two heads, viz., "How to Succeed in Life," and "Your Life at Macdonald College." He held everybody's attention from start to finish, and all signified their appreciation by a hearty handclap.

Mr. Wilfred Sadler, of the Bacterio-

logy Department of the College was the speaker on Sunday, October 21. In his pleasing manner he gave us a talk on the topic, "The Relation of Great Men to Great Events." He mentioned many cases in history where great men had come to the front in times of trouble and he said that he believed that each had a place to fill in life, and that it behooved us to prepare ourselves to do our share in the world's work.

On Sunday, October 28, there was a joint meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in the Assembly Hall. Dr. Jessie Allyn, who had been secured by the Y. M. C. A. was the speaker. Dr. Allyn is a missionary from India, and is at present touring the country in connection with the Student Volunteer Movement. First she spoke on the history of the Student Volunteer Movement and in the other part of her address she outlined the educational and physical needs of India. Dr. Allyn spoke in a clear, interesting way and the meeting was quite a success.

Rev. Donald McLeod, general secretary of the McGill Y. M. C. A., was the speaker on Sunday, November 18th. He gave a very uplifting and practical talk on the qualifications for discipleship under Jesus Christ.

Dr. Harrison, our principal, addressed the meeting on the morning of December 8th. He outlined the two main types of civilization in the world today — the one embodying the supremacy of the state and the other upholding the liberty of the individual. He urged us to make the best of our liberty, but to remember also that sometimes sacrifices were required of the individual. Dr. Harrison's talk was very practical and helpful and its in-

fluence on our characters will surely be lasting.

Our first speaker after the Christmas holidays was the Rev. Norman A. McLeod, of the Union Church of Ste. Anne de Bellevue. His topic was "The Master Passion of Life." He said that this was the desire for achievement and that the best and only way of reaching real achievement was through the building up of character. Furthermore, he stated that one of the best ways of doing this was to live and work for the good of some one else. Mr. McLeod's address was much appreciated and if we follow our motto, "Mastery for service," we shall be going in the direction which he has pointed out to us.

The last meeting to be recorded to date was on Sunday, January 27. The speaker on this occasion was the Rev. R. E. S. Taylor, a missionary from West China, who is at present visiting the colleges of America in the interests of the Student Volunteer Movement. Firstly, he showed us the greatness and importance of the life of a missionary and of the part which the missionary has played in the advancement of the world. Secondly, he spoke of China of to-day and lastly he showed us in an impressing way the vastness of the field of Christian work in foreign lands. Mr. Taylor's forcefulness and at times his humor left a good feeling in us. We hope that we shall have another opportunity of hearing him speak.

Such is the chronicle of the activities of the Y. M. C. A. to date. We have failed on several Sundays to have speakers and to run things off according to schedule, but for the rest of the term we hope to have somebody booked for every meeting and to have the "Sing Songs" more regularly.



### *Meeting of the Women's Club.*

On Wednesday, January 23, the members of the Women's Club very kindly invited the students of the College to be present at their meeting, in order that they might hear Madame Bieler's address.

The lecture was well attended, for quite a few had already heard and enjoyed Madame Bieler's lectures on "France in War-Time." Madame Bieler spoke feelingly on "Women's Work Behind the Firing Line," and held her listeners so enthralled that the time was all too short. The speaker told principally of her own sister who has done a great deal of relief work for those driven from their homes from the French border by the German advance. She worked first among the people of Lille, and afterwards, when she was driven from this district, she organized in Paris a bureau for the locating of missing relatives. In this way she has been the means of re-uniting many refugee families, from the northern war area of France.

Madame Bieler told her story so simply, yet so vividly, that one could see her love and sorrow for her mother-country in every sentence. While listening to the narration of these brave people in their hour of trouble, we all felt how little "our bit" was in comparison to theirs, and we each and everyone made a firm resolve to sacrifice a little more.

### *THE WINTER SHORT COURSES.*

The lively and unabated interest which was manifested during the Annual series of Short Course lectures now concluded, amply justifies the instituting of these courses in our College Calendar. These courses which include the essence of Agricultural

knowledge, are well designed to reach those who through various reasons have not been able to avail themselves of the more applied studies which constitute a regular College course.

From all parts of the Province came our sturdy farmers; keen, open eyed and critical, many of whom although unversed in the lore of scientific agricultural technique, withal were intensely practical, as all farmers are.

The Courses included a series of lectures in Horticulture, Cereal and Animal Husbandry, Poultry, and a course for women in Dressmaking and Nutrition, each covering a period of four days.

The total registration this year far exceeded that of last year, which only goes to show the keen interest being taken in Scientific Agriculture among the rural community of our Province.

All considered, the short periods which could be given up to the Courses, the reduced staff of lecturers, and consequently the heavy task imposed upon them, the Course was a very successful one, and we feel quite assured that the Macdonald College Winter Short Courses have attained lasting popularity and success.

### *SKATING AT MACDONALD.*

This subject takes us back to one eventful night, just after Christmas vacation, when word was circulated that Jack Frost had at last lent his hoary ear to the petitions of the energetic men students, working so industriously all holiday-time to provide the College with a rink, and had reached out his icy wand and touched the watery expanse with magic. Behold his handiwork! A lake of clear, smooth glass awaiting a steely christening.

Permission was given the girls to go out and participate in this ceremony, and so, clad in gay, parti-coloured caps and scarves, and picturesque skating suits, they sallied forth, swinging their skates, into the frosty night in search of enjoyment.

What a gala night that was! Perhaps it was cold, but no one mentioned the weather. The students were together, out of the College, in the great out-of-doors, after six o'clock, participating in one of Canada's finest sports, that of skating. The stars were shining above—and sometimes, yes, we'll have to confess it,—sometimes that first night, the stars were not only seen in the heavens, "serene and far," but shed their light at nearer range when some performers, emulating the example of Mr. Winkle, became over-confident, and coming to an abrupt pause on the ice, head downward, felt rather than saw sharp little flashes of twinkling blue stars dancing about them.

At first, because the Powers-that-Be had issued an order to the effect that non-skaters must learn to skate if they went out on the rink, there were many heroic attempts on the part of some to balance, and glide, clutching wildly, whenever they had an opportunity, at some more experienced skater making a tour of the rink.

Those were the early days, but the pleasure in the sport is still unalloyed. Each night after the prayer service for our boys at the front is concluded, the girls sally forth, returning home when the power house whistle goes, with rosy cheeks and a general air of having had a good time, to tell each other the gossip of the evening.

Incidentally, these students are building up for themselves an unlimited store of good health, with its attendant good

humour, and providing themselves, too, with a coat of mail that will successfully protect them from attacks of la grippe.

Everyone skates who goes out, and true to Macdonald College tradition, no one lacks a gallant escort. The rink is usually taken up in the afternoons with hockey players when the students practice for inter-class matches; and in the evening the crowd scarcely permits of the cutting of fancy figures, but we skate on serenely in circles, around and around. We do not even miss the band, sensing that the rhythm of movement easily makes up for the lack of rhythm of sound.

The bear will soon be lumbering out of his den to inspect the weather, and we eagerly await Bruin's momentous decision. Shall we have another delightful month of skating before spring comes, or not? We hope so. To you who have not indulged in this splendid pastime we bring our greeting, and beg that when old winter is once more upon us, you will shoulder your skates and come with us to the rink. We will give you a warm welcome.

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### *THE PATRIOTIC DANCE.*

Another new year has dawned upon our college life and there is nothing to be regretted, for with it comes the excitement of three more patriotic dances.

The first of these was held in the boys' gymnasium on January 26th. This being the fourth dance in the college year, considerably more freshmen "ventured out," although some of them seemed to have lost their way in the dim moonlight.

The girls were chaperoned through the tunnel and received by Miss Russell, Miss Buzzell and Mr. Arnold. Several evening dresses were in evidence,

but wartime economy at Macdonald has never been the "missing quantity." As for carnations, it was reported the supply at the greenhouse was limited. Did it look that way?

Much was added to the enjoyment of the evening by the presence of the McGill boys, who came out in the afternoon to play hockey. Several former students, ladies and gentlemen, were cordially welcomed back again.

When waltzes and one-steps, which only Miss Oliver can give one the thrill to enjoy, were encored and re-encored, and when a few extras had been added, the pleasant evening came to a close by singing the National Anthem.

This was reported to be one of the largest dances ever held in the gymnasium. The old saying is "The more the merrier," and it certainly was true in this case.

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### *THE SHORT COURSE INITIATION.*

All, or nearly all, the Science girls were assembled in the Reception Room, Monday evening, January 14th, holding a very serious business meeting. In the midst of their business discussion the lights went out and numerous figures appeared in long white robes with head-gear consisting of bright yellow paper bags, on which were painted grotesque faces.

The poor Short Course students were put under arms, bandages were placed over their eyes; then they were led like "lambs to the slaughter" by the Year girls, through the corridors and down to the swimming pool, where in truth, many of the poor freshies had such vivid imaginations that they felt the waves surging about them.

After this imaginary swim they were lead to the gymnasium, where a cracker

dripping with a concoction of molasses, pepper and other vile ingredients was fed to them. The Freshies had to perform for their "elders and betters" on an aeroplane. No doubt this was amusing for the spectators, but it was decidedly uncanny, to say the least of it, for the poor performers. Next, the victims were led unwillingly, one by one, to a platform whence they had to give an exhibition of their vocal powers. This agony over, the Freshies were then conducted to a part of the "gym," where, judging from the awful shrieks issuing therefrom, a more terrible fate yet awaited them. This was a process of being bounced along the linked arms of the tormentors. After being unmasked the Freshies had to listen to a long list of aggravating rules read to them by one of the "initiators."

The toes of the Year girls' boots had all to be blackened, and then humbly kissed as an oath of allegiance. After this, there was time for a few dances before the study bell interrupted the fun (?).

This special initiation was on the installment plan. After "study," groups of Freshies were invited into five different Homemakers' rooms and given a good "feed." All the courses were represented at this, and thus the dreaded initiation ended in a little scheme to promote good fellowship.—G. M. P.

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### *A SNOW-SHOE TRAMP.*

On Saturday, February 2nd, a very enjoyable evening was spent at the Rev. Mr. McLeod's. There were about twenty people present. Some of these were members of the Union Church choir, and the rest were Agricultural students. The first part of the evening was spent in a snow-shoe tramp, after which, on

returning to the Manse, refreshments were served by Mrs. McLeod.

At seven o'clock the party, of ten couples, with Miss Gibbeon and Mr. Gorham as chaperons, left the Manse. After putting on their snow-shoes, they tramped to Morgan's Hill by way of the college grounds; en route a number of fences were encountered, which added much to the merriment of the tramp. After reaching the top of the hill, the party faced homeward and took a thrilling slide down the hill on the heels of their snow-shoes.

The homeward journey was made quickly; everybody being now in a condition to thoroughly appreciate the good things that awaited them.

Following the refreshments, some of the good old songs were sung with great enthusiasm, and at 9.30 o'clock

the party broke up. Everybody declared that they had had a splendid time.

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### EXCHANGES.

The number of exchanges received so far has been small. This is due probably to the unsettled condition of the times we are passing through. It is important, however, to keep in touch with our sister colleges and to send them our news.

Among the magazines received by this Department are: "The Cornell Countryman," "King's College Record," "The Mitre, Bishop's College University," "The Alumnus of Iowa State College," and "The Sheaf." We wish to thank the editorial staffs of the above publications, and we hope the Department of Exchanges will be interesting.



## Macdonald in Khaki

The following are extracts from letters from Macdonald men overseas:—

Somewhere in France,

November 17, 1917.

Dear Mr. Wright:

I have heard that Macdonald is well under way again and likely to have quite a good year.

A short time ago, when I was in England, I went to Farnborough to see all the Mac. boys in the Battery. I did not have much time to spare, as I was on my way overseas, but I made the best of the time I had and spent a glorious evening with all my friends. I reached the camp at Deepcut at seven in the evening and saw Bumpus Jones, Cairnie and Chic Hyndman. I had an invitation to dinner at the officers' mess, so I left the huts for a time. You can imagine my surprise when I saw McGreer and Millinchamp there! The remainder of the evening I spent with the fellows in the different huts. They are very comfortable in their present billets—two fireplaces in each hut, plenty of blankets and quite good food. I didn't want to leave when I saw them again, they seemed so happy together—all pals. There are many fellows from High School and McGill whom I knew, as well as the boys from Macdonald.

Bill Reid is just as funny as ever; Cairnie has not changed much, nor has Campbell Morris. It was awfully funny to see Bumpus Jones and Chic Hyndman getting into their blankets. They were dressed for the occasion. They looked quite like twins (???) with their sweaters and balaclava caps on, laboriously worming their way under a heap of blankets and coats.

Unfortunately I missed the train from Deepcut and so one of the officers pedaled with me to Fairnborough in the dark. We arrived just in time to see the last train pulling out. However, I waited about the station and finally caught a milk train going north at midnight. I reached my aerodrome at 8.30 the next morning, just in time to catch a train for London to report for Overseas.

Since I wrote to Dr. Harrison I was at two other aerodromes—the last was at Croydon, Surrey, a squadron partly devoted to home defence.

Will you give my kindest regards to Dr. and Mrs. Harrison, and to any enquiring friends at College.

In another letter I will try to tell you something of the life over here with the Flying Corps, but now I must close.

Sincerely yours,

Franklin Dogherty.

The following extract of a letter from Harold Butler, year '19, was written at the Auxiliary Military Hospital, England, where he was recovering from a wound in the head.

"I shall try to tell you a little of what I have been through. After training in England until October 18, I was put on draft for France and became a member of the McGill Battery, on November 3. There I met a few of the M.A.C. boys, such as Earl Hatch, MacFarlane, and Dug. Matthews—commonly known as "Matty." They all looked healthy and happy. I also met my brother, the one you met at M.A.C., who also belongs to the same battery.



As I happened to be a signaller, and we had plenty of signallers, the duties were 24 hours on and 48 off. I had 48 off to start with, then did a 24 hour duty, and had another 48 off. Then came the second duty. This was to go forward to the front line trenches to lay a communication wire to an observation post. We left the battery at 12.30, Nov. 9, a Friday night, and started for the front line up a narrow board walk, called a 'duck walk.' We were all loaded down with something—I had a big roll of wire.

Well, we got up the line quite a way to a place where we were to start our wire. Here we tapped on and started forward again, stringing out the wire. We kept on going, and strung out one big roll and started on the second, working in mud to our waists all the time, and going flat to dodge a shell once in a while. When we started on the second roll of wire it was getting daylight. We got in sight of the front line at 6.00 a.m., and were forced to take cover in a shell hole, which was half full of water. We remained there until eight, when things began to cool off a little, and the officer said, "Come on, boys, let's go ahead!" We crawled out of our shell-hole, and started. After I had gone about twenty paces, over I went with a whack in the right eye. The officer tied it up the best way possible, and off I trotted for a dressing station, where they bandaged my head up. Again I trotted along—this time down the line, and after travelling about six miles, came to an ambulance station. I was soon taken to a base hospital. The doctors came around a little later, and proclaimed my right eye to be totally useless, saying that I should have to have it extracted—which I did. The next time you see me I will have a glass-

eye—which I never dreamt of having at one time!

Last night, after a pleasant trip, I landed in England, and I feel quite comfortable this morning. The doctor has been around and says that I will be able to get up to-morrow, and that my eye socket is coming on fine.

We are treated in the best possible way. The sisters use us fine, and also the Red Cross. The latter is certainly doing its share to win the war.

Well, how is everything in Canada, especially around St. Annes? Write and tell me all about it, and if possible send me one of the Mags. I tell you, we will be glad when this is over, and I can get back to M.A.C.—even if I am going to have a little glass eye for company. It is better to lose one than both, isn't it, and one will do in a pinch any time.

Remember me to all the boys, and get some of those nice short course girls to drop us a line!"

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Sergeant Ashby, '18, writes from England as follows:

Dear Dr. Harrison,—

I was very pleased to hear from you. Your letter, like the rest of my mail followed me from hospital to hospital, arriving here a few days ago.

I was wounded on the 21st of October, near St. Julien. We had been on the march since midnight and had just arrived at our camping area. This was about 6.00 p.m. and the enemy scouts had evidently seen us, for when we were preparing to camp for the night they came over and bombed us thoroughly. A bomb dropped quite close to me, and when I learned of the damage it did, I was thankful to have escaped so easily. That bomb killed 22 horses, wounded practically all the remainder, killed 2

men and wounded about twelve others.

I hardly knew I was hit, but soon found that something was wrong. When I struggled to my feet, I was almost helpless, but managed to reach a dry spot, and finally made my way to a dressing station. It so happened that a Medical Officer had just arrived on the scene a few minutes previous, and had located a small shelter or "funk hole" as they are called. He had thrown his kit inside and was preparing to turn in for the night when the bombs dropped. I heard voices there, and thither I made my way. My limb soon stiffened up (I was struck near the hip) but as I was hit in an awkward place, the M.O. could give me no attention, as he was busy with more serious cases.

Stretchers were hard to get, and it must have been quite a while before I was finally on my way to a proper dressing station. The enemy was shell-ing the whole of that area, and I began to think that "Blighty" would be a mighty good place to be.

At the Casualty Clearing Station I saw my first nursing sister. What a beautiful woman she seemed! She walked softly between the stretchers, her every movement followed by the eyes of us all. And when she **went** out, our eyes stayed fastened on the door, waiting her return. Nor were we disappointed! She was with us practically all night.

We were then sent to a base hospital, where I stayed about a month. I would like to praise the staff of that hospital in a loud voice from the house-tops. They are doing some wonderful work. Under their care I soon began to mend. The doctor (a Canadian) was a splendid man, who took a great interest in his patients. He told me he had never treated a wound so successfully as mine. It

scarcely bothers me at all now, and, except for the scar there is no means of one knowing I was wounded. I feel as fit, almost, as when I enlisted.

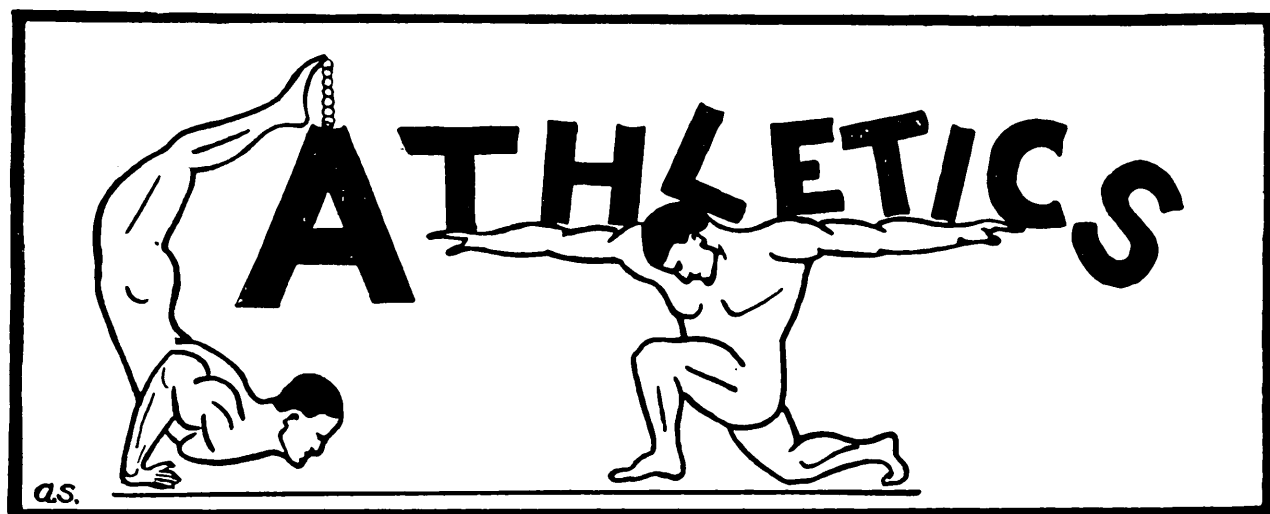
When well enough to travel, I was sent to Blighty—the soldiers' home. I eventually arrived in a British hospital at Devonport. I stayed there a month, was sent to some other place by mistake, and finally came to the 4th. Can. Gen. Hospital here in Basingstoke.

A branch of the Soldiers' College has just been opened here, and so far I have been helping the Y.M.C.A. captain with some of his work, as the organizing of this branch of the College fell upon his shoulders. They are having some difficulty in obtaining teachers. On learning that I was an agricultural student, the Captain asked me to take a class in Agriculture. I suppose the word "agriculture" just spelt farming to him. However, I told him I was only a 1st year man, but would teach them what I had learned during my short stay at Macdonald. I have managed to get through three lectures without having anything thrown at me. I can't go on forever without some material on the subjects, though; and if headquarters will allow me, I would like to get literature from Macdonald or some other source. Anything on "Farm Management," "Cereal Husbandry," "Animal Husbandry," or in fact on any subject pertaining to Agriculture, would come in very handy.

I am also teaching arithmetic, but am finding that I cannot attend classes, teach, do office work, and keep up with my work as I should.

So you see I am in need of help. I beg to ask you for your help and advice. I am going to take full advantage of my opportunities here.

Sincerely yours, P. H. Ashby.



### NEW ATHLETIC BOARD..

THE opening of the second term seemed to bring renewed vigor with it, because athletics are to the fore once more. Owing to the fact that our classes are so small in number this year we have arranged to play a series of games with the staff, in addition to our usual inter-class games. Hockey is the only out-door game played at present, and we generally have a game every Saturday. Aside from the various games we also spend many enjoyable evenings on the rink, and we hope to have some snowshoe tramps in the near future.

The new Athletic Executive was elected at a meeting of the men students on January 12th. This is done every year in order to take the work off the Seniors' hands, and to train the lower classes into the work. The new Board is as follows:—

President—W. H. Barnett.

Vice-President—A. L. Hay.

Treasurer—C. Henry.

Secretary—A. N. Pesner.

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### HOCKEY.

At a meeting of the players of last years hockey team, and the athletic executive, on January 16th, it was decid-

ed to have a coach for the hockey team. Eric Boulden was elected to this position, J. S. Boily was elected manager and Jack Welsh, captain. With these three capable men to handle the team, hockey should boom at Macdonald this year.

The first hockey game of the season was played on January 19th, between the 79th Battery and Macdonald. We had little hopes of having a game when it started to snow the night before. However, our rink manager got busy and at 3 p.m. he had the rink spick and span. After a short preliminary practice the teams lined up and play began. At the end of the first period, after some good combination plays and shooting, the 79th led by 3-0. The College boys started out better in the second period and held their opponents down to one goal. As the game proceeded our boys seemed to play much better as is evidenced by the fact that they held their opponents scoreless, and scored one goal themselves. This ended the game with the score 4-1 in favor of the 79th. A feature of the game was the clean playing of both teams which made it all the more enjoyable for the spectators. It would be hard to pick out the star of the 79th team as they all put up a good game,

while Boily and Reid put up the best game for Macdonald. The game was efficiently handled by Lowry, of McGill.

Line-up as follows:

|          |          |            |
|----------|----------|------------|
| 79th.    |          | Macdonald. |
| Speak    | Goal     | Richardson |
| Jaques   | Defence  | Reid       |
| Hodges   | "        | Boily      |
| Clements | Centre   | Buchanan   |
| Ware     | Forwards | Welsh      |
| Lowry    | "        | Ness       |

Subs—79th: Moore, Kearns and McCann. Macdonald: Cliche, Watt and Rochon.

*Arts '19 and '20 (McGill) vs. Macdonald.*

This game was played on Saturday afternoon, January 26th. The McGill team were met at the station by our captain and shown to the music room where they got ready for the fray. The temperature was below zero, but notwithstanding the fact, the sides of the rink were lined with spectators, mostly Macdonald girls. In the first period, three goals were made by McGill, and one by Macdonald. During the second period McGill tallied two more making the score 5-1 in their favor. By this time the Macdonald supporters were calling on their team to play up. Boily and "Bob" Reid made several good rushes, but the combination play was poor. The McGill team kept three men on their defence in this period while the other two managed to score two more goals. When the whistle blew the McGill boys were the winners by 7-1. Our line-up was the same as for the previous game except that Welsh played centre and Watt on left wing.

*Sophomore vs. Freshmen.*

A very fast and furious game of

hockey was played between the Sophs and Freshies on January 22nd.

The Sophs put up a strong offensive game, but they were unable to overcome the defence of the Freshmen. From the time the puck was faced off it was kept in front of the Freshmen's net, but owing to the splendid work of the goalkeeper, and the defence players, the Sophs. were unable to make very much out of their superior playing.

The game was a two period one, each half lasting fifteen minutes. The first score was made by Welsh, of the Sophomore year, at the end of the first period. The Freshies worked hard, but were unable to score until a few minutes before the whistle blew, when Dewey, the Soph. goaler, kindly skated out of his goal with the result that the puck was shot from centre ice for a goal. Thus the game ended 1-1 tie.

The line-up was as follows:

| Sophs. |         | Freshies.  |
|--------|---------|------------|
| Dewey  | Goal    | Richardson |
| Cliche | Defence | Parker     |
| Boily  | "       | McCarthy   |
| Welsh  | Centre  | Rochon     |
| Ness   | R. wing | Clarke     |
| Pesner | L. wing | Major      |
| Birch  | Sub.    | Paige      |

*Science '20 (McGill) vs. Macdonald.*

The Macdonald hockey team added another defeat to their string on February 2nd, when McGill again won by the score of 4-2.

In the first period Macdonald started off with a rush, which made things look bright for winning the game, but evidently luck was not with them. Two minutes after play began Boily made the first goal for Macdonald after carrying the puck from the Macdonald net. At the face off Macdonald se-

cured the puck once more and tried many times to score, but without success. After five minutes more play McGill got their first goal from a shot which glanced off Ness's skate directly in front of the goal. This made the score 1 all at the end of the first period.

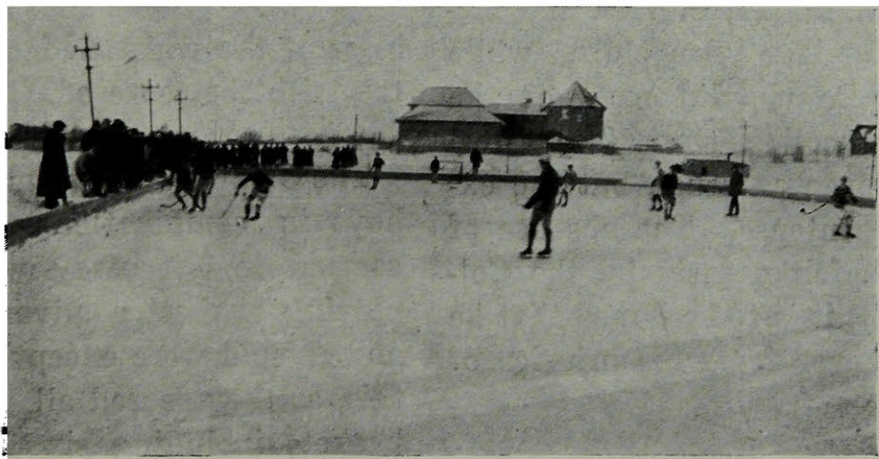
In the second period play was kept largely at the McGill end, but the Macdonald forwards could not shoot past McCaffery, the McGill goal-tender. Finally Cassidy carried the puck up the ice and scored the second goal for McGill. This was followed shortly afterwards by another for McGill. Boily secured the puck from the face-off and nicely netted Macdonald's second goal just before the whistle blew. Play began to slacken somewhat in the last period, but McGill managed to score for

their fourth goal, while Macdonald did some very good work during the last few minutes, but were unable to score.

After the game the teams had supper together in the dining hall prior to the departure of the visitors on the 6.25 train. Everyone was well pleased with the outing and hoped to return for another game in the near future.

Line-up:

|                  |         |            |
|------------------|---------|------------|
| College.         |         | McGill.    |
| Richardson       | Goal    | McCaffery  |
| Reid             | Defence |            |
| Boily            | "       |            |
| Buchanan         | Centre  |            |
| Welsh            | R. wing | Williamson |
| Ness             | L. wing | Cassidy    |
| Cliche           | Subs    |            |
| Rochon           | "       |            |
| Referee Boulden. |         |            |



### BASKET-BALL.

A very interesting game of basketball was played on January 19th, in the men's gymnasium, between the 79th Battery and Macdonald, which resulted in a victory of the College boys by the score of 31—18. Every man on the college team had a turn at scoring, although Pesner and Peterson seemed to find the basket more often than the others. For the 79th team Shinner play-

ed exceptionally well, but the combination work of the College team was too fast for the 79th boys to follow up.

During the first half of the game the College piled up a big score, which their opponents could not overcome. The game was efficiently handled by Lieut. A. R. Ness, of the 79th, assisted by Mr. Jull, of the College. A large audience of basket-ball enthusiasts was present, who cheered every good play. The line-up was as follows:



|          |          |            |
|----------|----------|------------|
| M.A.C.   |          | 79th Batt. |
| Peterson | Forwards | Holmes     |
| Pesner   | "        | Craig      |
| Arnold   | Centre   | Skinner    |
| Kinsman  | Defence  | McCann     |
| Major    | "        | Speak      |
| Hay      | Subs.    |            |
| Singer   | "        |            |

*Staff vs. College.*

An exciting game of basket-ball was played on January 24th between the members of the staff and the College team. The teams were well matched in weight and size, but the College team excelled in combination. The game was fast from start to finish, and became quite rough at times. Many fouls were called on both sides.

There was some good individual playing on both sides, Starrak and McOuath starring for the staff, while Arnold and Pesner did most of the scoring for the college team. The crowd was not as large as usual, but the excitement was intense. The absence of Peterson was felt greatly by the College team, and it is to be hoped that he will soon recover from his injuries of the last game.

The line-up was as follows:

|          |          |            |
|----------|----------|------------|
| Staff.   |          | College.   |
| McOuath  | Forwards | Pesner     |
| Starrak  | "        | Singer—Hay |
| Moynan   | Centre   | Arnold     |
| Ricker   | Defence  | Major      |
| Summerby | "        | Kinsman    |

*OTTAWA COLLEGIATE vs.  
MACDONALD.*

This very exciting yet interesting game of basketball was played in the College gym. on February 7th. The Ottawa team arrived at 6 p.m., and

were met at the station by Fred Kinsman, captain of the Macdonald team. They proceeded to the College dining-room where a light supper was eaten before the game. At 6.45 p.m., the galleries of the gym. were lined with students, mostly of the fair sex, who started cheering the minute the teams entered the gym. After a light preliminary practice at shooting, the referee, Mr. Jull, blew the whistle for the game to begin. At the start Macdonald secured the ball, and tallied the first basket in a few seconds, but it did not take long for the Ottawa bunch to find the basket also. The teams were very evenly matched as is evidenced by the fact that the score stood 22-21 in favor of Ottawa at the end of the first period. However, in the second period Macdonald changed their men somewhat. This had a good effect and at the last blow of the whistle Macdonald was on top with the score of 33-25.

The Ottawa team greatly excelled our boys in combination work, but we seemed to get away with individual playing to better advantage. Pesner and Arnold were exceptionally good at this, as they scored all of Macdonald's baskets including six fouls out of a possible seven. On the Ottawa team Little and Kidd put up the best game; Robertson at centre did well also, but Arnold seemed to have the advantage of him in height.

This game with Ottawa was the best seen in our gym. this year, and was featured by clean playing, good combination work on the part of one team, and individual playing on the part of the other team. This win for our boys is the fourth this year, while the defeat column lies nil.

|                         |          |            |                      |         |         |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Line-up was as follows: |          |            | Goodeve              | Defence | Kinsman |
| Ottawa.                 |          | Macdonald. | Gamble               | "       | Major   |
| Little                  | Forwards | Pesner     | Gillespie            | Subs    | Hay     |
| Kidd                    | "        | Singer     |                      | "       | Ness    |
| Robertson               | Centre   | Arnold     | Referee, M. A. Jull. |         |         |

## Girls' Athletics

### *Swimming.*

Since the last issue of the Magazine another swimming exam. has been held which was successfully passed by all the candidates. The certificate and bronze medal have been awarded to:

Miss E. Lindholm.

" M. Magee

" E. Sharp.

" A. Reach.

" M. Taylor.

The pool has now been closed until Easter as the attendance was not large, and it was very difficult to keep the water warm.

### *Basketball.*

On January 19th, the "Old Girls" came "back to the land" to play a match against the present Macdonald students.

The games took place at 11 a.m., and were well attended by the girls and also members of the Faculty, notably Prof. Lohead and Mr. Vanderleck, who made themselves very agreeable to several of the audience.

The match between the second teams was played first, and in this game the present girls proved the stronger, playing together well and showing a decided improvement since the match against R. V. C. The game ended with a score of 24-11 in our favor.

The first team match was a very fast one, and the lead was eagerly contested.

Isobel Cameron, the forward for the "Old Girls" seemed invincible, but our forwards were also in their best form. The "Old Girls" at first had the lead, but we gradually crept up and a few seconds before time the score stood at 17-16 in our favor. In these few seconds our opponents' shot another goal and the match ended 18-17 in favor of the "Old Girls."

After the match the teams betook themselves to dinner in the Dining Hall. There the "Old Girls" gave the staid and steady students of the present year a sample of their lung power, assuring them that it was their usual behaviour of last year, whereat the present girls, not to be outdone, also gave a sample of theirs. "The powers that be," however, remonstrated and the "Old Girls" retired in good order chastened but not saddened.

The line-up of the teams were as follows. First teams:

|               |          |            |
|---------------|----------|------------|
| "Old Girls."  |          | Present.   |
| I. Cameron    | Forwards | E. Amaron  |
| I. Binning    | "        | R. Jacques |
| J. Rutherford | Centres  | G. Fowler  |
| E. Woodhouse  | "        | B. Thorn   |
| N. Reynolds   | Defense  | A. Gardner |
| E. Dickson    | "        | M. Taylor  |

I. Binning replaced J. Rutherford, and R. Jacques replaced G. Fowler at half time.

The return match against the "Old Girls" was played on Saturday morn-

ing, February 2nd, in the Westmount High Gymnasium.

Our opponents were only able to raise one team, but as we did not know this until we arrived in Montreal, we took in both our teams, and thus secured a happy Saturday as we did not return until the 5.10 p.m. train.

The match was another fast one, but rather a scramble. The "Old Girls" proved too strong for us, and we lost the match with a score of 3-2.

The teams were:

"Old Girls."

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| I. Cameron   | Forwards |
| I. Binning   | "        |
| L. Stickman  | Centres  |
| E. Woodhouse | "        |
| E. Dickson   | Defence  |
| M. Reynolds  | "        |

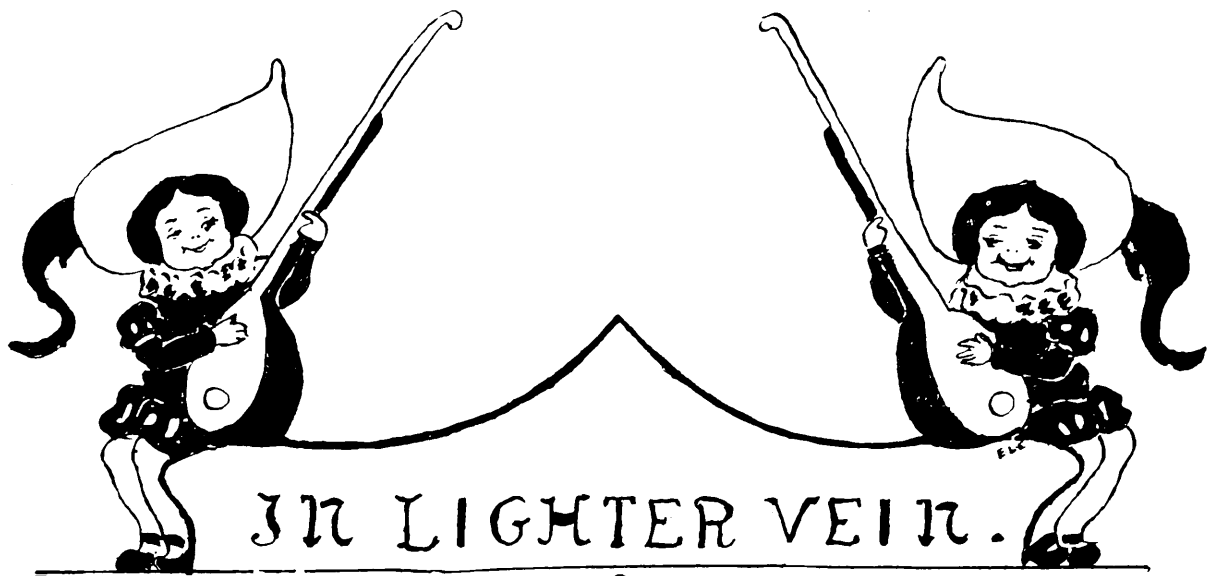
Present.

|            |
|------------|
| E. Amaron  |
| B. Field   |
| R. Jacques |
| D. Booth   |
| J. Lowler  |
| A. Gardner |

The present team was changed at half time to:

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| E. Amaron   | Forward |
| D. Booth    | "       |
| R. Jacques  | Centre  |
| D. Campbell | "       |
| J. Lowler   | Guard   |
| A. Gardner  | "       |





### HUMOR.

In a hospital recently, a woman came in who was so cross-eyed, that the tears rolled down her back, so they treated her for Bacteria.

\* \* \*

Since he has hurt his knee, Pete has had to From-Alda-hide.

\* \* \*

Why is the Girls Residence so cold? Because the walls are full of tack-holes.

\* \* \*

It was rather unfortunate for the laundry class, that the date of their examination should coincide with that of the semi-annual faculty wash.

\* \* \*

Who is the boy who wants a catcher for the pitcher? In the dining-room.

\* \* \*

The girls are willing to sign a pledge-card, giving up cornmeal mush, bean-mash, and Sunday cheese. On the Kathleen Mavourneen system "It may be for years, and it may be for ever."

\* \* \*

In Chemistry Class:

"Be sure you get that through your heads, for then you will have the whole thing in a nut-shell."

Meat is going up, so there is very little going down at Mac.

### Icelets.

Fair enthusiast (Model) to her partner: "How many rounds are we allowed to skate?"

Ardent student (Aggie) of musketry training: "Five rounds rapid fire."

\* \* \*

Would like to know how long Doris will skate before she gets *weary*?

\* \* \*

Hist, girls! A. G. is now the proud possessor of a beautiful diamond ring, but, there's a *bill* attached.

\* \* \*

We must give it to the members of our hockey team. They were outpointed by the Arts, and afterwards, took their medicine without speaking disrespectfully of the Doctors.

### Tit-Bits.

Instructor in Animal Husbandry: 9.45 a.m.: "Where is Dobie this morning?" Arnold: "He is under the weather, sir." Mace: "No, sir, he is under the sheets."

Following is an extract from the M. A. C. Farmer's Week Program: For the best live-stock judging during the course, three prizes will be given.

First prize—a college-bred pig.

Query: Can anyone state his p-degree, whether it's M.A., B.S.A., D.D., Ph.D., or just a plain P.I.G.?

### HUMOR.

Prof.:—"What variety of oats have the lowest percentage of hull?"

T. M.:—"Hulless oats, sir."

\* \* \*

Prof.:—"The two principal insects that affects pansies are the green fly and the red spider."

A. B. C.:—"Sir, won't the spiders catch the flies?"

\* \* \*

To lecturer in Cereal Husbandry.

Short Course:—"Sir, how do you grow tankage?"

\* \* \*

We would like to know if Gilbert has been Home lately.

\* \* \*

An awkward situation has been created between the Food Production Department and the Food Controller by a Barred Plymouth Rock hen who laid an egg containing three yolks and weighing four ounces. The former wishes to compliment her, while the latter threatens to prosecute for hoarding. — "Punch."

\* \* \*

Fair One: "What would you do if I turned you down?"

(No answer.)

Fair One: "Didn't you hear me? I asked what you would do if I turned you down?"

Gob: "Oh, excuse me; I thought you were speaking to the gas."

(Taaa-da-deeeEEE! Lights out.)

### MILITARY INFORMATION OF VALUE.

The following interesting comments have been disclosed from a recently conducted military examination. It is hoped that every effort will be made to keep this information from the enemy.

Ques.—"What is the difference between rank and appointment?"

1st. Ans.—"The rank is two lines of men with an Officer in front and the Sergeant behind and a Corporal on the left and a drummer."

Appointment: I think it means appointing a private to a higher position."

2nd. Ans.—"Rank is when the man works up to his place and appointment they are picked out and given the place."

Ques.—"Give the terms of service when enlisting in the C. E. F."

1st. Ans.—"Before enlisting in the C. E. F. you have to be examined and not to do anything out of the way or you will be punished for it for disobeying the rules."

2nd. Ans.—"1. The private must be examined by the M. Doctor. 2. He must have a strong heart. 3. Good sight. 4. Strength. 5. Minimum and maximum of chest. 6. Age. 7. Height. 8. Weight."

Ques.—"Name the military districts into which Canada is divided."

Ans.—"The military districts are: Canada, United States, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Russia, India, Africa."

Ques.—"What is discipline? How is it obtained?"

Ans.—"Discipline is often done in a rank of men. Some men do not care what they do in the army because they are called soldiers. One thing which is often done without a thought and that is to speak to your chum on one



or other side of you, and sometimes not thinking he may spit, and this is all against the rules of discipline.

"There is no talking, or spitting, or smoking aloud in the ranks except when at proper ease, not when he is getting his commands."

---

### *Why!*

"Now, supposing," said the teacher, "a man was working on a river, and suddenly fell into the water. He could not swim, and would be in danger of drowning. Picture the scene, boys and girls—the man's sudden fall! his frantic cries for help! His wife, hearing his screams, and knowing full well his peril, rushed immediately to the bank. Why did she rush to the bank? There was a dramatic pause. Then a small voice piped out, "Please sir, to draw the insurance money."

---

### *At Lectures.*

Mr. T. to Miss S.—When teaching in the Christmas holidays, Miss S., did you have any trouble with the discipline of your class?

Miss S.—No sir, not much.

Mr. T.—How many were there in the class?

Miss S.—One, sir.

---

I wonder if Crusoe's Friday knew his name meant "Fish."

"England" and "Ireland" do not quarrel very much now. Maybe it's because they are away from "Home Rule."

---

The latest song hit: "When it's hay-fever time, sweet Adenoids."

---

Little Harold Cooke was very sleepy. "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep—If—suggested his mother. "If he hollers let him go. Eeny, Meeny, Miny, Mo."

---

### *Why, Indeed!*

A young lady was being shown over an engineering shop. "What is that?" she said to her guide, a young engineer.

"Why," he replied, "that's an engine boiler. "And why do they want to boil the engine?" asked the guileless damsel? "Oh," he answered, "to make the engine tender."

---

### *In Quarts.*

The teacher had given a lesson on solid and liquid bodies, and turning to a boy who did not appear to be paying much attention, she said, "Now Paul, is gold a solid or liquid?" "A liquid, Miss." "What makes you think that?" "Because it is found in quartz."

We would like to know where some of the model teachers' sense of humor is when they can't appreciate a "funny little incident."

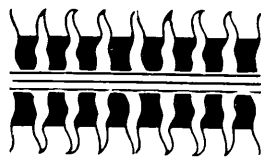
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